A

COLLECTION

OF

English Words

NOT

GENERALLY USED.

WITH

Their Significations and Original, in two ALPHABETICAL CATALOGUES.

THE ONE

Of such as are proper to the Northern, the other to the Southern COUNTIES.

WITH

An Account of the preparing and refining such METALS and MINERALS as are found in ENGLAND.

The FOURTH EDITION.

Augmented with many Hundred WORDS, OBSERVATIONS, LETTERS, *&c.*

By JOHN RAY, F. R. S.

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MDCCLXVIII.

TO HIS

HONOURED FRIEND,

PETER COURTHOPE, Esq;

OF

DANNY in SUSSEX.

SIR,

THO' I need no other Motive to induce me to present You with this Collection of ENGLISH Words, but that I might take Occasion publickly to own my Obligations to You, as well for your long-continued Friendship, as for the Assistance you have some time afforded me in those Studies to which I am, I think, naturally inclined; yet one Circumstance did more especially lead me to make choice of You for its Patron; and that is, that You were the first who contributed to it, and indeed the Person who put me upon it; and so, it being in good measure your own,

I have Reaſon to hope, that You will favourably accept it. I confeſs the Work is ſo inconſiderable, that I am ſomewhat aſhamed to prefix your Name before it; but having nothing elſe left of my own, which I deſign to trouble the World with, as not knowing whether I may live ſo long as to perfect what I have now before me, I chuſe rather to preſent You with this, than loſe the Honour of being known to have ſuch a Friend, or neglect the Duty of making Acknowledgments where they are due, eſpecially having already made Preſents of this Nature to others of my Friends, which is enough to excuſe this Dedication intended to do other Purpoſes, by

SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

J. RAY.

PREFACE.

SINCE the publishing this Collection of local Words, in the Year 1674, which were hastily gathered up by me, I received a Letter from my worthy Friend Mr. *Francis Brokesby*, some time Fellow of *Trinity* College, in *Cambridge*, and since Rector of *Rowley*, in the *East Riding* of *Yorkshire*, attended with a large Catalogue of Northern Words, their Significations, and Etymologies, to be added to a second Edition of this Collection, if it ever came to be reprinted; which then I did not expect that it would. But since it hath found so favourable Acceptance among the Ingenious, that the former Impression being dispersed and exhausted, a new one is desired by the Bookseller concerned; I readily entertained the Motion, that I might enrich my Book, and recommend it to the Reader by so considerable an Edition, as also procure my Friend the Praise due to his Pains and Performance. And lest I myself should defraud him, and intervert any Part thereof, I hold myself obliged to advertise the Reader, that the greatest Part of the Words added to the Northern Collection are owing to him, tho' his Name be not subjoined. The rest are a Supplement of such Words observed by the learned and ingenious, my

honoured and dear Friend, Dr. *Tancred Robinſon*, as he found wanting in Mr. *Brokeſby*'s Catalogue. The greateſt Part of the additional Words in the Southern Collection were contributed by my ingenious Friends Mr. *Nicholas Jekyll*, of *Sibble Hedingham*, and Mr. *Manſell Courtman*, Miniſter of *Caſtle Hedingham*, in *Eſſex*. Since the Copy of this Collection was out of my Hands, and delivered to the Bookſeller in order to the Printing of it, I received three Catalogues of local Words, two from my learned and worthily eſteemed Friend Mr. *Edward Lloyd*, of *Oxford*, one drawn up by himſelf, of *Britiſh* Words, parallel to ſome of the Northern Words in this Collection, from which, probably, the Northern might be derived; the other communicated to him by Mr. *Tomlinſon*, of *Edmund-Hall*, a *Cumberland* Gentleman. The third from Mr. *Wilkinſon*, a Bookſeller in *Fleet-ſtreet*, *London*, Owner of the Copy of this Collection, ſent him from Mr. *William Nicholſon*, an ingenious Miniſter, living in *Cumberland*. I found in it many Words already entered in my Collection, the moſt of which I thought fit to omit though had they came timely enough they might have been uſeful to me, becauſe they contain many Parallels in the *Teutonick*, *Cimbrick*, and old *Gothick* Languages, which might have been added in their Places. Some Words I alſo obſerved therein of common and general uſe in moſt Counties of *England*, at leaſt where I have lived or converſed, which I alſo omitted (becauſe it is not my Deſign to write an *Engliſh Gloſſary*) but yet ſhall here mention them.

Beniſon for Benediction, which is not unuſual among our elegant Writers.

Blume or *Bloom*, for Bloſſom.

A *Bowre*, for an Arbour, becauſe made of Bows, or, as they uſually ſpell it, Boughs of Trees;

Trees; though, I confeſs, with us it is uſed neither for a Houſe, nor for a Room.

A *Brigge*, for a Bridge, uſed at *Cambridge*. It is but a Difference of Dialect.

Childermas Day, for Innocents Day.

A *Corſe*, for a dead Body, which, in my Opinion is originally nothing but *Corps*.

A *Cragge*, probably from the *Britiſh Craig*.

To *Cun*, or *Con* thanks; to give thanks.

Deft, for Neat, pretty.

Fangs, for Claws, Clutches, is a general Word.

To *Fleer*, or *Flyre*; to laugh ſlily, to jeer.

Gear, or *Geer*, for Cloaths, Accoutrements, Harneſs. So Women call the Linen, and what elſe they wear upon their Head, Head-gear; *Gear* is alſo uſed for Trumpery, Rubbiſh, ſo as Stuff is. *Goodly Gear*.

A *Glead*, for a Kite, which he, very probably, deduces from gliding.

The Word *Grave* is not uſed in the South for digging with a Spade, but it is appropriated to cutting upon Metal. But a *Grave*, i. e. *Sepulcrum*, is a Pit digged with a Spade, and we ſay, a *Spade-graft*, or a *Spit-deep*. And a *Groove* is a Furrow, made in Wood, or Metal by Joyners, Smiths, or other Artificers.

Groats, for great Oatmeal, is a general Word.

Gripe, the ſame with *Grupe*, is frequently uſed with us for *ſulcus*, *foſſula*, *illex*.

Harrying the Country, is alſo generally uſed for waſting, plundering, ſpoiling it by any means. There is a ſort of Puttock called a *Hen-harrier* from chaſing, preying upon, and deſtroying of Poultry.

Than *hie you*, for haſte you; nothing more common

Lugs, for Ears, is a general, but deriſory Word. *With Hair in Characters, and Lugs in Text. Cleveland*'s Poems.

Neb, is of frequent Uſe, tho' not for the Noſe of a Man, yet for the Bill of a Bird, and metaphorically for the Point of a Pen, or the long and ſlender Noſe of any Veſſel.

To *Nip*, for to preſs between the fingers and thumb, not uſing the Nails; or with any Inſtrument that is flat as Tongs, or the like. To preſs between Things that are edged, is called pinching.

A *Reek*, with us ſignifies not a Smoak, but a Steam ariſing from any Liquor or moiſt Thing heated.

Sad, is uſed alſo for heavy, ſpoken of Bread that riſes not, or the like.

A *Strand*, for a Shore, or Bank of Sand, whence the *Strand* in *London*; and a Ship is ſaid to be Stranded.

Uncouth, is commonly uſed for abſurd, incongruous.

Warre, for beware, as *War Heads*, or *Horns*.

Wented, for Acid, or a little changed, ſpoken of Wort.

To *Whittle* Sticks, to cut off the Bark with a Knife, to make them White. Hence alſo a Knife is, in Deriſion, called a Whittle.

Wilie, ſubtle, deceitful.

I was the leſs ſcrupulous of omitting theſe Words, becauſe the Gentleman himſelf intends to publiſh with a Hiſtory of the Kingdom of *Northumberland*, a large *North-humbrick Gloſſary*.

To theſe I might add ſome Words I obſerved in Mr. *Hickes's Iſlandiſh* Dictionary, by him noted for Northern Words, v. To *Banne*, i. e. to curſe. To make a *Dinne*, i. e. a Noiſe, which we in *Eſſex* pronounce *Dean*, and is in frequent uſe. A *Fang*, for a Claw, or Paw. A *Froſh*, for a Frog. *Galts* and *Gelts*, or, as they here pronounce it, *Yelts*, for young Sows before they have had their firſt Fare of Pigs. To *Yell*, i. e. to cry out hideouſly, to howl. To *Glow*, i. e. to be hot. To *Heave*, i. e. to lift up. The *Huls* of Corn, i. e. the Chaffe, or covering from Hill to cover. To *Lamme*, i. e. to beat.

Theſe

These Gentlemen being, I suppose, North-Countrymen, and, during their Abode in the Universities, or elsewhere, not happening to hear those Words used in the South, might suppose them to be proper to the North. The same Error I committed myself in many Words that I put down for Southern, which afterwards I was advised were of use also in the North, *viz. Arders, Auk, and Aukward*, to *Brimme, Bucksome, Chizzle, Clever, a Cob-Iron, a Cotterel, a Cour down, to Cope, Crank, it Dares, or Dears, a Dibble, a Dool, Feaberries, to Goyster, Hogs* for Sheep, *a Jarre, to Play*, i. e. *to Boyl, Shie, Temse-bread.*

In the same *Islandish Dictionary*, I find also some Northern Words not entered in my Catalogue, viz.

The *Eand*, Spiritus, à Cimbrico Ande. To *Byg*, ædificare, *Bigd* habitatio. To *Britten* Beef, to break the Bones of it, A S. *Brittan* frangere. The *Eybrees*, Palpebræ *Ey-lids*, Scot. *Bran* ab Island, *Brun*. We use *Ey-brows* for *Supercilia*. To *Dwine* away, Gradatim perire, inde *Dwindle* Dimin. à *Duyn* Islandico, Cesso, deficio. *Easles*, Boreal. *Isles*, Cinis ignitus, scintillans ab Island. *Eysa*. We in *Essex* use *Easles* for the hot Embers, or, as it were, burning Coals of Straw only. A *Fell*, mons. *Fournes fells*, the *Fellfoot*. Ab Islandico *Fel*, Acclivitas.

Fliggurs Ebor. Young Birds that can fly, fledge, Isl. *Fleigur* Volatilis.

The *Gowk*, the Cuckow, Island. *Gaukur*.

Nowt-gelt, Tributum pro pecore solutum.

A *Nab*, Summitus rupis vel montis. Island *Gnypa*.

Heasy, Raucus, *Isl. Hæse* Raucitas.

To *Helle* Water, Effundere aquam. Island. *Helle, heltre*, fundo.

A *Whreak*, Tussis, a hauking, Screatio. Island. *Hroak*, Sputum.

To *Ream*, manum ad aliquid capiendum exporrigo. Island. *Hremme*, Unguibus rapia.

To

To *Reouse*, commendare.

Axel-tooth, Dens molaris, Island, *Jaxel*, idem.

Yaud Eboracensibus, a Horse, a Jade.

To *Lek*, Stillo, Island. *Lek.*

The Fire *lowes*, i. e. Flames Eboracensibus. Germ. *Lohe*, Flamma.

The *Munne*, the Mouth. Island. *Munnur.*

In Sir *Thomas Brown*'s eighth Tract, which is of Languages, there are several Words mentioned as of common Use in *Norfolk*, or peculiar to the *East-Angle* Countries, and not of general, viz. *Bawnd*, *Bunny*, *Thurk*, *Enemmis*, *Sammodithee*, *Mawther*, *Kedge*, *Seel*, *Straft*, *Clever*, *Matchly*, *Dere*, *Nicked*, *Stingy*, *Non eore*, *Feft*, *Thepes*, *Gosgood*, *Camp*, *Sibrit*, *Fangast*, *Sap*, *Cothish*, *Thokish*, *Bide owe*, *Paxwax*.

Of some of these the formentioned Mr. *Hickes*, gives an Account in the Preface to his *Saxon* Grammar, as *Bunny*, a swelling upon a Stroke, or Blow, on the Head, or elsewhere, which he parallels with the Gothick *Bango* ulcus, and the Islandish *Ban*, a Wound, and *Ben* vibex. We in *Essex* call it a *Boine* on the Head. *Bunny* is also used as a flattering Word ὑποκοριστικὸν to Children. *Bawnd tumens, as his Head is bound*, his Head is swoln, from the forementioned Islandish Word *Bon*. *Thurk* or Thark, is plainly from the *Saxon deork*, dark *Enemmis*, nè, ne forte, as *Spar the Door*, *Enemmis he come*, i. e. lest he come, he deduces probably from *Eigenema* or *Einema*, an Adverb of excluding or excepting, now in use among the *Islanders*. *Sammodithu*, a Form of Salutation signifying, *tell me how do you*, probably may be nothing but the Saxon ꝼæȝ *me hu* ðeꝼt þu, rapidly pronounced, as we say *Muchgooditte*, for *Much good do it you*. *Mauther* I take to be our *Mother*, a Girl, or young Maid, of which I rather approve Sir *Henry Spelman*'s Account, which see in my Collection. *Seel* Tempus, entered

entered in the Collection. *Straft*, iratus, irâ exclamans, Iſlandis *at Straffa* eſt objurgare, corripere, increpare. *Matchley*, Perfectly, well. Iſlandis *Maatlega*, *Magtlega*, Sax. *Mihtilice*, valdè, mightily. To *Dere* or *Dare*, entered in the Collection. *Noneare*, modò. Iſt. *Nunær*. [Ere ſeems to ſignify in old *Engliſh before*, *as in Ere-now*, and in *Ere-while*, i. e. before now, before time, and *ere* I go, *i. e.* before I go, of which *yore* ſeems to be but a Dialect, *in Days of Yore*. So *non-ere* may be not before now] To *Camp*. To play at Football. Sax. *Camp* is ſtriving, and *Campian* to ſtrive, or contend. This Word for this Exerciſe, extends over *Eſſex*, as well as *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. *Sibrit* is entered in the Collection. This Author makes it a Compound of *Sib* and *byrht* manifeſt. Angl. to *Bruit*. apud Salopienſes to *Brit*, to divulge and ſpread abroad; I ſhould rather make it a Compound of *Sib* and *ritus*. *Fangaſt*, a marriageable Maid, viro matura & q. virum jam expetens; perchance from *Fengan*, or *Fangan*, Sax. To take, or catch, and *Aaſt* Love, as much as to ſay, as taken with Love, or capable of Love. To *bid owe*, pœnas dare; unde conſtat, ſaith he, *bide* profluxiſſe à Saxonico *wyte*, quod pœnam, mulctam, ſupplicium ſignificat. The other Words which he leaves to others to give an Account of, are *Kedge*, for briſk, budge; *Clever*, neat, elegant. See the Collection; to *nick*, to hit the Time right, *I nick'd it*, I came in the nick of Time, juſt in Time. *Nick* and *Notch*, i. e. *Crena* are ſynonimous Words, and to nick a thing ſeems to me to be originally no more than to hit juſt the Notch or Mark, *ſcopum petere*, *Stingy*, pinching, ſordid, narrow-ſpirited, I doubt whether it be of antient Uſe, or Original, and rather think it to be a newly-coined Word. To *feſt*, to *perſuade*, or endeavour to perſuade. We in *Eſſex*, uſe *feſſing*, for

putting,

putting, *thruſting*, or obtruding a thing upon one; *donum*, or *Merces*, *obtrudere*, but for the Etymon, or Original, I am to ſeek; *Goſgwood*, i. e. *Yeaſt* or *Barm*, is nothing but *God's-good* (*Bonum Divinum*) as they pronounce the Word in *Suſſex* and *Kent*, where it is in uſe; it is alſo called *Beer-good*.—*Thepes* is the ſame with *Febes*, or *Feaberries*, i. e. Gooſeberries, a Word uſed alſo in *Cheſhire*, as *Gerrard* witneſſeth in his Herbal; but what Language it owes its Original to is farther to be enquired. *Cothiſh*, Moroſe, and *Thokiſh*, ſlothful, ſlugiſh, I have no Account to give of. *Paxwax*, for the Tendon, or *aponeuroſis* to ſtrengthen the Neck, and bind the Head to the Shoulders, I have nothing to ſay to, but that it is a Word not confined to *Norfolk*, or *Suffolk*, but far ſpread over *England*; uſed, to my Knowledge, in *Oxfordſhire*.

As for the Catalogues of *Engliſh* Birds and Fiſhes, inſerted in the firſt Edition of this Book, I thought fit to omit them in this; becauſe they were very imperfect, and ſince much more fully given in the Hiſtories of Birds and Fiſhes publiſhed by us; beſides, if God grant Life and Health, I may put forth a particular methodical Synopſis of our *Engliſh* Animals and Foſſils, with Characteriſtick Notes, and Obſervations upon them, which will ſwell to a conſiderable Volume, our Inſects being more numerous than the Plants of this Iſland.

A COL-

A

COLLECTION

OF

LOCAL WORDS,

PROPER TO THE

North and South Counties.

A.

TO *Adle* or *Addle*; to earn; from the ancient *Saxon* Word *Ed-lean*, a Reward, Recompence or Requital.

After-maths; the Paſture after the Graſs hath been mowed. In other Places called *Roughins*.

Agate; Cheſ. Juſt going, as *I am Agate*. *Gate* in the Northern Dialect ſignifies a Way; ſo that *Agate* is at or upon the Way.

Alantom; At a Diſtance.

A mell; Among, betwixt, contracted from a Middle; or perchance from the *French* Word *Meſler*, ſignifying

ſignifying to mingle, whence our *Engliſh Medley* is derived. Some pronounce it *ameld.*

Anauntrins; If ſo be. I know not what the Original of this ſhould be, unleſs it be from *An*, for if, and *Auntrins* contracted from Peradventure.

Anent; over-againſt, concerning. A Word of frequent uſe among the *Scots*. Some deduce it from the *Greek* ἐναντὶ, ἐναντίον *Oppoſitum. Nec malè ſanè (inquit* Skinnerus *in Etymologico Linguæ Anglicanæ) ſi vel, ſoni vel, ſenſus Convenientium reſpicias. Sed quo commercio Græci Scotis totius Europæ Longitudine diſſitis Vocabula impertiri potuerunt? Mallem igitur deducere ab* A S. Nean *Prope, additâ particulâ initiali otioſa* A.

An *Arain*; a Spider, *à Lat. Aranea.* It is uſed only for the larger Kind of Spiders. *Nottinghamſhire.*

Arf; Afraid.

An *Ark*; A large Cheſt to put Corn or Fruit in, like the Bing of a Buttery; from the *Latin* Word *Arca.*

Arles or *Earles*; Earneſt, an *Arles-penny*, an Earneſt-penny, from the *Latin* Word *arrha.*

An *Arr*; A Skar. *Pock-arrs*, the Marks made by the ſmall Pox. This is a general Word, common both to the North and South.

Arvill-Supper; A Feaſt made at Funerals; in part ſtill retained in the North.

An *Aſker*; A *Newt*, or *Eft*, *Salamandra aquatica.*

Aſtite; Anon, ſhortly, or as ſoon, *i. e. As Tide. Tide*, in the North, ſignifies ſoon, and *tider* or *titter*, ſooner. *The tider* (that is the ſooner) *you come, the tider you'll go*; from the *Saxon Tid*, ſignifying Time, which is ſtill in uſe, as in Shrove-tide, Whitſuntide, *&c.*

As *Aſly*; As willingly.

An *Attercob*; A Spider's Web. *Cumberland.*

Aud-farand; Children are ſaid to be ſo, when grave or witty, beyond what is uſual in ſuch as are of that Age.

Aud;

Aud; Old. Var. Dial. as *Caud* for Cold, *Wauds* for Wolds, *Aum* for Elm. And *Farand* the Humour or Genius, *Ingenium*

Average; The breaking of Corn Fields; Eddish, Roughings. *Average* in Law, signifies either the Beasts which Tenants and Vassals were to provide their Lords for certain Services; or that Money that was laid out by Merchants to repair the Losses suffered by Shipwreck; and so it is deduced from the old Word *Aver* [*Averium*] signifying a labouring Beast; or *Averia*, signifying Goods or Chattels, from the *French Avoir*, to have or possess. But in the Sense we have used it, it may possibly come from *Haver*, signifying Oats; or from *Averia*, Beasts, being as much as Feeding for Cattle, Pasturage.

Aum, Elm. Var. Dial.

An *Aumbry*, or *Ambry*, or *Aumery*; A Pantry, or Cupboard to set Victuals in; *Skinner* makes it to signify a Cupboard's Head, or Side-Table: *Super quam vasa Mensaria & Tota argentea supellex ad usum Convivicrum exponitur*; à Fr. G. *Aumoire*, *Armaire & Armoire*, *It.* Armaro *idem signantibus*, *q. d. Latinè* Armarium. Prov. *No sooner up, but the Head in the Aumbry, and Nose in the Cup.* In which Sentence, it must needs signify a Cupboard for Victuals.

Aund; Ordained; *Forsan per contractionem. I am aund to this luck*, *i. e.* Ordain'd.

Aunters; Peradventure, or, in case, if it chance. I guess it to be contracted from Adventure, which was first mollified into Auventure, and then easily contracted into *Aunter*. It signifies also needless Scruples, in that usual Phrase, *He is troubled with Aunters.*

The *Aunder*; or, as they pronounce it in *Cheshire*, *Oneder*; the Afternoon.

Awns; *Aristæ*, The Beards of Wheat, or Barley. In *Essex* they pronounce it *Ails*.

B.

A *Backſter*; a Baker.

A *Badger*; ſuch as buy Corn, or other Commodities in one Place, and carry them to another. It is a Word of general Uſe.

Bain; willing, forward; oppoſed to Lither.

The *Balk*, or *Bawk*; the Summer-Beam or Dorman, *Balks*, *Bawks*; Poles laid over a Stable or other Building for the Roof, á *Belgico*, *& Teuton. Balk*, *Trabs*, *tignum*. In common Speech a *Balk* is the ſame with *Scamnum* in *Latin*, i. e. a Piece of Land which is either caſually overſlip'd, and not turned up in plowing, or induſtriouſly left untouched by the Plough, for a Boundary between Lands, or ſome other Uſe. Hence *to Balk* is frequently uſed metaphorically for *to paſs over*.

A *Balk-ſtaff*; A Quarter-ſtaff, a great Staff like a Pole or Beam.

A *Bannock*; An *Oat cake* kneeded with Water only, and baked in the Embers. In *Lancaſhire*, and other Parts of the North, they make ſeveral Sorts of Oaten Bread, which they call by ſeveral Names, as 1. *Tharcakes*, the ſame with *Bannocks*, *viz.* Cakes made of Oat meal, as it comes from the Mill, and fair Water, without Yeaſt, or Leaven, and ſo baked. 2. *Clap-bread*; thin hard Oat-cakes. 3. *Kitchineſs-bread*; thin ſoft Oat cakes, made of thin Batter. 4. *Riddle-cakes*; thick ſower Cakes, from which differs little that which they call *Hand-hoven Bread*, having but little Leaven, and being kneaded ſtiffer. 5. *Jannock*; Oaten Bread made up in Loaves.

A *Bargh*; A Horſe way up a ſteep Hill. *Yorkſhire.*

A *Barn* or *Bearn*; A Child. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word. In the ancient *Teutonick*, *Barn* ſignifies a Son, derived perchance from the *Syriack Bar*, Filius.

A *Bar*

A *Barr*; A Gate of a City. *York.* As *Boothambar*, *Monk-bar*, *Michael-gate-bar*, *in the City of York.*

Bawaty, or *Bowety*; Lindſey-wolſey.

Bearn-teams; Broods of Children, as they expounded it to me. I find that *Bearn-team*, in the *Saxon*, ſignifies Iſſue, Off-ſpring, Children, from *team ſoboles*, and *Bearn*. A teeming Woman is ſtill in uſe for one that is apt to bear Children.

Beating with Child; Breeding, gravid. *Yorkſhire.*

A *Beck*; A ſmall Brook. A Word common to the ancient *Saxon*, High and Low *Dutch*, and *Daniſh*. Hence the Terminations of many Towns, *Sand-beck*, *Well-beck*, &c.

Beeld; Shelter.

Beer, or *Birre*, q. Beare, Force, Might, *With aw my Beer*, Cheſhire, *i. e.* With all my Force.

Beight of the Elbow, Bending of the Elbow. *Cheſh.* A Subſtantive from the Preterperfect Tenſe of *Bend*, as *Bought*, of the like Signification from *Bow*.

Belive, Anon, by and by, or towards Night. *By the Eve.* This mollifying *the* into *le*, being frequent in the North, as *to la*, for *to the*. We have the Word in *Chaucer* for Anon.

To *benſel*, To bang or beat. *Vox Ruſtica.* Ebor.

To *berry*, To threſh, *i. e.* To beat out the Berry, or Grain of the Corn. Hence a *Berrier*, a Threſher, and the *Berrying-ſtead*, the Threſhing-floor.

To *Bid*, or *Bede*, To pray. Hence a *Bedes-man*, one that prays for others, and thoſe little Globules, with which they number their Prayers, are called *Bedes.*

Biggening, I wiſh you a good Biggening, *i. e.* A good getting up again after lying in. *Votum pro puerpera.*

A *Birk*; A Birch-tree. Var. Dial.

Bizen'd, *Skinner* writes it *Beeſen*, or *Beezen*, or *Biſon*; Blinded. From *By*, ſignifying beſides, and

the *Dutch* Word *Sin*, ſignifying Senſe, *q. d. Senſu omnium nobiliſſimo orbatus*, ſaith he.

Blake, Yellow, ſpoken of Butter and Cheeſe. *As blake as a Paigle.*

Cow-blakes, Caſins, Cow-dung dried, uſed for Fewel.

A *Bleb*, a Bliſter, a Blain, alſo a Bubble in the Water.

Corn *Bleeds* well, when, upon threſhing, it yields well.

Bleit, or *Blate*, Baſhful. *A toom Purſe, makes a bleit Merchant.* Scot. Prov. That is, An empty Purſe makes a ſhame-fac'd Merchant. *Fortaſſe q.* Bleak, or Blank.

Bloten, Fond, as Children are of their Nurſes. *Cheſh.*

Blow-Milk, Skim'd, or floten Milk; from whence the Cream is blown off.

To *Bluffe*, To blind-fold.

To bluſh another, To be like him in Countenance. In all Countries we ſay, He or ſhe hath a Bluſh of, *i. e.* Reſembles ſuch another.

A *Body*; A Simpleton. *Yorkſhire.*

To *Boke* at one, To point at one. *Cheſh. i. e.* To poke at one.

To *Boke*, To nauſeate, to be ready to vomit, alſo to belch. *Vox agro Lincolnienſi familiaris (inquit Skinnerus) Alludit ſaltem Hiſpan.* Boſſar *vomere*, Boquear, *oſcitare ſeu Pandiculari, vel poſſit deflecti à Latino evocare, vel melius à Belg.* Boochen, Boken *pulſare, vel* Fuycken *Trudere, protrudere. Vomitus enim eſt rerum vomitu rejectarum quædam protruſio ſeu extruſio*

The *Boll* of a Tree, The Body of a Tree, as a *Thorn-Boll, &c. Bolling* Trees is uſed in all Countries for Pollard Trees, whoſe Heads and Branches are cut off, and only the Bodies left.

A *Boll* of Salt, *i. e.* two Buſhels.

The *Boor*, The Parlor, Bed-chamber, or inner Room. *Cumb.* A

A *Booſe*, An Ox, or Cow-ſtall. *Ab* AS. *Boſih.* V. *Ox-booſe.*

To *Boon*, or *Beun*, To do Service to another as a Landlord.

Bones, Bobbins, becauſe, probably, made at firſt of ſmall Bones. Hence *Bone-lace.*

To *Boun* and *unboun*; To dreſs and undreſs.—*Forte à Belgico* Bouwen, to build, or manure. Which Word alſo ſubſtantively ſignifies a Woman's Garment. *Boun* ſubſt. Ready.

To *Bourd*; To jeſt, uſed moſt in *Scotland. Bourd* [Jeſt] *neither with me, nor with my Honour*, Prov. Scot.

Bout, Without. *Cheſh. To be bout, as* Barrow, *was, i. e.* To be without as, *&c. Prov.*

Braken, *Brakes*, Fern. Var. Dial. *Brakes* is a Word of general Uſe, all *England* over.

Bragget, or *Bracket*, A Sort of compound Drink, made up with Honey, Spices, *&c.* in *Cheſhire, Lancaſhire*, &c. *Minſhew* derives it from the *Welſh Bragod.* ſignifying the ſame. *Forté q. d. Potus Galliæ Braccatæ.* The Author of the *Engliſh* Dictionary, ſet forth in the Year 1658, deduces it from the *Welſh* Word *Brag*, ſignifying Malt, and *Gots*, a Honeycomb.

A *Brandrith*, A Trevet, or other Iron to ſet any Veſſel on, over the Fire, from the *Saxon Brandred*, a Brand Iron.

Brant, Steep, A *brant* Hill, as *brant* as the Side of a Houſe.

Brat, A courſe Apron, a Rag. *Vox agro Lincolnienſi uſitata, ſic autem appellatur Semicinctium ex panno viliſſimo ab A S.* Brat *panniculus, hoc à verbo* Brittan. Gebrittan, *frangere, q. d. Panni fragmenta.* Skinner.

Braughwham; A Diſh made of Cheeſe, Eggs, Clap-bread, and Butter, boiled together. *Lancaſh.*

To *Breade*, *i. e.* To make broad, to ſpread. *Ab* A S. *Brædan.*

To *Bree*, To frighten.

To *Breid*, or *brade* of, To be like in Conditions, from Breeding, becauſe thoſe that are bred of others, are, for the moſt Part, like them. *Ye breid of the Miller's dog, ye lick your Mouth, or the Pope be ope.* Prov. Scot.

To *Brian* an Oven, To keep fire at the mouth of it, either to give Light, or to preſerve the Heat. Elſewhere they call this Fire a *Spruzing*.

Brichoe; Brittle. Var. Dial. *Cheſh.*

A *Broach*, A Spit. It is a *French* Word, from its Similitude whereto a Spire-ſteeple is called a *Broach* Steeple, as an Obeliſk is denominated from ὀβελὸς, a Spit. It ſignifies alſo a Butchers-prick.

Hat Bruarts, Hat Brims. *Cheſh.* Var. Dial.

To *Bruckle*, To dirty. *Bruckled*, Dirty.

To *Bruſle*, To Dry, As the Sun *bruſles* the Hay, *i. e.* dries it, and *bruſled* Peaſe, *i. e.* parch'd Peaſe. It is, I ſuppoſe, a Word made from the Noiſe of dried Things, *per Onomatop*, or from the *French Bruſler*, to ſcorch or burn.

A *Buer*, A Gnat.

Bullen, Hempſtalks pilled, *Buns.*

A *Bulkar*. A Beam. *Vox agro* Lincoln. *uſitatiſſima, proculdubio á Dan.* Bielcker, *n. pl. trabes*, Bielck, *Tignum, Trabs.* Skinner.

Bumblekites, Bramble-berries. *Yorkſhire.*

A *Burtle*, A Sweeting.

A *Bur-tree*, An Elder-tree.

Butter-jags; The Flowers of *Trifolium ſiliquâ cornutâ.*

A *Buſhel*, *Warwickſhire*, and the neighbouring Counties, *i. e.* Two Strikes, or two Buſhels, *Winchеſter* Meaſure.

C.

TO *Cadge*, To carry. A *Cadger* to a Mill, a Carrier, or Loader.

To *callet*, To cample, or ſcold, as a *calleting* Houſewife.

A *cankred* Fellow, Croſs, Ill-condition'd.

Cant, Strong, luſty, *Very cant*, *God yield you*, *i. e.* Very ſtrong and luſty, God reward you. *Cheſhire.*

To *cant*, To recover, or mend. *A Health to the good Wives Canting*, *i. e.* her recovering after Ly-ing-in. *Yorkſhire.*

Canting, Auctio.

A *Capo*, A working Horſe. *Cheſhire. Capel*, in old *Engliſh* ſignifies a Horſe, from *Caballus.*

A *Carl-cat*, A Boar, or He-cat, from the old *Saxon Carl*, a Male and Cat.

A *Carre*, A hollow Place where Water ſtands.

A *Carberry*, A Gooſeberry.

The *Car-ſick*, The Kennel, a Word uſed in *Sheffield*, *Yorkſhire.* From *Car* and *Sike*, *i. e.* a Furrow or Gutter, *q.* the *Cart-gutter.*

To *carve*, or *kerve*, To grow ſour, ſpoken of Cream. *Cheſhire.* To *kerve*, or *kerme*, *i. e.* to curdle as ſour Milk doth.

Caſings, Dried Cow's-dung, uſed for Fewel, from the *Dutch Koth*, fimus, canum, q. d. *Cothings*, *Skinner.*

Cats-foot, Ground-ivy.

A *Char*, A particular Buſineſs, or Taſk; from the Word *Charge*. *That Char is chard*, &c. That Buſineſs is diſpatch'd. I have a little *Char* for you, *&c.* A *Char* is alſo the Name of a Fiſh of the Trout kind found in *Winander-mere* in *Weſtmoreland*, and in a Lake in *Carnarvanſhire*, by the back of *Snowden.*

To *Chare*, To Stop, as *char* the Cow, *i. e.* Stop or turn her. Alſo to counterfeit, as to *char* a Laughter, to counterfeit it.

Chats, Keys of Trees, as *Aſh-chats*, *Sycomore-chats*, &c.

A *Chaundler*, A Candleſtick. *Sheffield.*

To *Chieve*, To ſucceed, as, *It chieves nought with him*; ſo, *Fair chieve you*, I wiſh you good Luck, good Speed, or Succeſs, from *Atchieve per Aphæreſin*, or perchance from the *French* Word *Chevir*, to obtain.

Clamps, Irons at the Ends of Fires, to keep up the Fewel. In other Places called *Creepers*, or *Dogs*.

To *Claut*, To ſcratch, to claw.

A *Cletch*, A Brood, as a *cletch* of Chickens.

A *Clock*, A Beetle or Dor, a Hot-chafer. This is a general Word, in this Senſe, all *England* over.

To *Cleam*, A Word of frequent uſe in *Lincolnſhire*, ſignifying to glue together, to faſten with Glue. *Ab AS* Clæmian, beclemian. *Oblinere*, *unde noſtrum* clammy. *AS.* Clam, *Plaſma*, *emplaſtrum*: *Danic.* Kliiner. *Glutino*. *Neſcio autem an verbum* clæmian *& Nom.* Clam *orta ſint à Lat.* Limus, *Limus enim propter lenterem admotis corporibus adhæret*. Skinner. In *Yorkſhire*, to *cleame* or *clame* is to ſpread thick, as, He *cleam'd* Butter on his Bread, the Colours are laid on as if they were *clamed* on with a Trowel, ſpoken of Colours ill laid on in a Picture.

Clem'd, or *Clam'd*, Starved, becauſe by Famine, the Guts and Bowels are as it were clammed or ſtuck together. Sometimes it ſignifies thirſty, and we know in Thirſt, the Mouth is very often clammy.

A *Clough*, A Valley between two ſteep Hills. It is an ancient *Saxon* Word, derived (as *Skinner* ſaith) from the Verb to *cleave*. Clem. *of the Clough*, &c. A famous Archer.

Clumps, *Clumpſt*, Idle, lazy, unhandy, *ineptus*, a Word of common uſe in *Lincolnſhire*, *à vet. Fr. G.* Cloppe, *claudus*, *vel à Belg.* Klonte, Klonter, *vel potius* Klompe, *Teut.* Klamp, *Maſſa*, *q. d. Carnis maſſa*, *ſpiritus & ingenii expers*, *vel à Belg.* Lompſch, *ſtupidus*,

ſtupidus, piger, hoc ſort. à Lompe, Clompe *maſſa ob rationem jam dictam; vel fortè* clumps *contr. & corr. à noſtro* clowniſh, *Skinner.* This is, I ſuppoſe, the ſame with our clumzy, in the South, ſignifying unhandy, *clumpſt* with Cold, *i. e.* benummed, or it may be from *lumpiſh*, heavy, dull, from the Subſt. *lump*, maſſa.

Clung, Cloſed up, or ſtopped, ſpoken of Hens when they lay not; it is uſually ſaid of any thing that is ſhrivelled or ſhrunk up: from *cling*.

Cluts, or *Clots*, Petaſites, rather Burdock.

A *cluſſum'd* Hand; A clumſy Hand. *Cheſhire. Per Metathefin literarum.*

Cobby, Stout, hearty, briſk.

A *Cobble*, A Pebble. To *cobble* with Stones, to throw Stones at any thing.

Cocket, Briſk, malapert. *Dicimus autem* (verba ſunt Skinneri) *He is very cocket, de homine valetudinario qui jam meliuſcule ſe habet & convaleſcere inſcipit, q. d. Eſt inſtar Galli alacer, non ut prius languidus, vel à Fr. G.* Coqueter, *Glocitare inſtar Galli gallinas ſuas vocantis, vel ſuperbè incidere inſtar galli in ſuo ſterquilinio.*

A *Cod*, A Pillow, a *Pin-cod*, a Pin-cuſhion. A *Horſe-cod*, a Horſe-coller.

Coil, A *Hen-coil*, a Hen-pen.

Coke, Pit-coal, or Sea-coal charred; it is now become a Word of general Uſe, *à Lat. coquere, q. d. Carbo coctus.* This Sort of Coal is now much uſed for the melting of Lead.

Cole, or *Keal*, Pottage, *Colewort*, Pottage-herb, Pottage was ſo denominated from the Herb Colewort, becauſe it was uſually thereof made, and Colewort from the *Latin* Word *Caulis* κατ' ἐξοχην, ſignifying *Braſſica. Good Keal is half a Meal.* Prov.

A *Collock*, A great Piggin.

To *Cope* a Wall, To cover it; the *Coping*, the Top, or Roof of the Wall. *Ab A S.* Coppe, *Apex*

Culmen, faſtigium, hoc à Cop, *Caput.* This is a Word of general uſe, and not proper to the North Country only.

Coproſe, Papaver rhœas, called alſo *Head-wark.*

Coppet; Saucy, malepert, peremptory; alſo merry, jolly. The ſame with *Cocket.*

A *Coop*, a *Much-coop*, a *Lime-coop*; A Cart, or Wain, made cloſe with Boards, to carry any thing that otherwiſe would fall out, *i. e.* a Tumbrel.—Perchance from the *Latin Cupa*, which *Fuller, Miſcel. l.* 2. *c.* 18. derives from the *Hebrew* קוּב, a Belly: Whence he deduces our *Engliſh* Word *Cup*, and *Couper.*

A *Fiſh-coop* is likewiſe a great hollow Veſſel, made of Twigs, in which they take Fiſh upon *Humber.*

A *Coop* is generally uſed for a Veſſel, or Place to pin up, or encloſe any thing; as that wherein Poultry are ſhut up to be fed, is called a *Coop.*

Counterfeits and *Trinkets*; Porringers and Saucers. *Cheſh.*

A *Crake*, A Crow. Hence *Crake-berries*, Crowberries. *Crake* is the Name of an ancient Family with us [in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*] as *Crane, Dove, Heron, Sparrow, Swallow*, &c. have given Sirnames ſufficiently known. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

To *Coup*, To exchange, or ſwap; *Horſe-coupers*, Horſe-buyers. *V. Cope in S. W.*

Crake-needle, Shepherd's-needle, or the Seed Veſſels of it.

A *cranny* Lad, *Cheſhire.* A jovial, briſk, luſty Lad.

A *craſſantly* Lad; A Coward. *Cheſh.* In *Lancaſhire* they ſay *Craddantly.*

To *Cream*: To mantle, ſpoken of Drink, it is a Metaphor taken from Milk.

Creem it into my Hand, put it in ſlily, or ſecretly. *Cheſh.*

To *Cree* Wheat or Barley, *&c.* to boil it ſoft.

Crowſe

Crowſe; Briſk, budge, lively, jolly. *As crowſe as a new waſhen Louſe.* Prov.

D.

TO *Dacker*; to waver, ſtagger, or totter; a Word uſed in *Lincolnſhire*, *parum deflexo ſenſu à Belg.* Daeckeren, *motare, motitare, volitare, hoc à nomine* Daeck, *Nebula: Vapores enim nebuloſi huc illuc vel minimo venti flatu impelluntur.* Skinnerus.

To *Daffe*; to daunt.

A *Daffock*; a Dawkin.

Daft; Stupid, blockiſh, daunted: *à verbo Daffe.*

Dare; Harm or Pain. *Dare*, in the antien *Saxon* ſignifies Hurt, Harm, Loſs. *It does me no dare*, i. e. no harm. So in *Eſſex*, we ſay, *It dares me*, i. e. it pains me.

To *Daw*, or *Dow*; to thrive. *He neither dees nor daws*, i. e. He neither dies nor mends. *He'll never dow*, i. e. He will never be good. *A Teut.* Dauwen, Verdauwen, *concoquere, vel potius à* Deyen, Gedeyen, *Augeſcere, increſcere, proſiſcere, AS.* Dean, *Proficere, vigere.* Skinner.

To *Daw*; in common Speech is to awaken; to be *dawed*, to have ſhaken off Sleep, to be fully awakened, and come to one's ſelf, out of a deep Sleep.

A *Dawgos*, or *Dawkin*; a dirty, flattering Woman.

A *Dayes-man*; an Arbitrator; an Umpire, or Judge. For as Dr. *Hammond* obſerves in his Annotation on *Heb.* x. 25. *p.* 752. The Word *Day* in all Languages and Idioms, ſignifies Judgment. So ἀνθρωπίνη ἡμέρα, *Man's day*, 1 Cor. iii. 13. Is the Judgment of Men. So *diem dicere*, in *Latin*, is to implead.

Dazed

Dazed Bread, Dough-baked. *Dazed* Meat; Ill roaſted, by reaſon of the Badneſs of the Fire. A *dazed* Look, ſuch as Perſons have when frighted.

I's *dazed*; I am very cold.

Deafely; Lonely, ſolitary, far from Neighbours.

Dearn, ſignifies the ſame.

Deary, Little.

Deft; Little and pretty, or neat. A *Deft* Man or Thing. It is a Word of general Uſe all *England* over.

To *Deg*. V. *Leck*.

Deſſably; Conſtantly.

To *Deſſe*; to lay cloſe together, to *deſſe* Wool, Straw, *&c.*

To *Didder*; to quiver with Cold, *à Belg.* Sitterem *Teut.* Zittern, *omnia à ſtridulo ſono, quem frigore horrentes & trementes dentibus edimus.* Skinner.

A *Dig*; A Mattock. In *Yorkſhire* they diſtinguiſh between digging and graving, to dig is with a Mattock, to grave with, a Spade. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

Dight; Dreſſed: *Ill dight*, ill dreſſed, from the *Saxon Dihtan, parare, inſtruere.*

To *Dight*; *Cheſhire.* To foul or dirty one.

To *Ding*, to beat, *fortè à Teut.* Dringen: *urgere, premere, eliſâ literâ* r.

A *Dingle*, A ſmall Clough or Valley, between two ſteep Hills.

To *Dize*; to put Tow on a Diſtaff.

Dizen'd; Dreſt.

Dodded Sheep, *i. e.* Sheep without Horns.

Dodred Wheat; is red Wheat without Beards.

To *Doff* and *Don* ones Cloaths, contracted from do off, and do on; to put off and on.

A *Donnaught* or *Donnat*, [i. e. Donaught;] Naught, good for nothing: Idle Perſons being commonly ſuch. *Yorkſhire.*

A *Dole* or *Dool*, a long narrow Green in a plowed Field left unplowed. Common to the *South* alſo.

Doundrins;

Doundrins, *Derb.* Afternoons Drinkings: *Aunder* there ſignifying the Afternoon. *Dovainner* in *Yorkſhire.*

A *Doſome* Beaſt, *Cheſh.* That will be content with nothing, alſo thriving, that comes on well.

A *Dootle*, a Notch made in the *Pan* into which the *Bawk* is faſtened, of this Figure ⊓ *q. Doo tail*, i.e. *Dove-tail*, becauſe like a Pigeon's Tail extended.

A *Doubler*, a Platter, ſo called alſo in the *South.*

Dowly, Melancholly, lonely.

A *Drape*, a farrow Cow, or Cow whoſe Milk is dried up. *Drape-Sheep*, *Oves rejiculæ, credo ab AS.* Dreſe, *Expulſio.* Skinner.

To *Drate*, to draw out one Words.

A true *Dribble*, a Servant that is truly laborious and diligent.

Drauk; *Lelium*, *Feſtuca altera*, Ger.

Dree; Long, ſeeming tedious beyond Expectation, ſpoken of a Way. A hard Bargainer, ſpoken of a Perſon. I ſuppoſe it is originally no more than dry, tho' there be hardly any Word of more frequent Uſe in the *North* Country, in the Senſes mentioned.

Drozen; Fond, ῥιγων.

A *Dub*, a Pool of Water.

A *Dungeonable* Body; a ſhrewd Perſon, or, as the Vulgar expreſs it, a diveliſh Fellow. As *Tartarus* ſignifies Hell, and a Dungeon; ſo Dungeon is applied to both.

Durz'd or *Dorz'd* out, it is ſpoken of Corn, that by Wind, turning of it, *&c.* is beaten out of the Straw.

E.

E *A L D*, Age. He is tall of his *Eald.* Hence old, or *ald*, *aud.*

Eam,

Eam, mine Eam, my Uncle, alſo generally my Goſſip, my Compere, my Friend. *Ab AS.* Eam, *Teut.* Ohm, *Belg.* Oon, *Avunculus. Omnia à Latino Amita, fort. & ant, Amitus. Hinc Dan. & Teut.* Amme, *Nutrix: Materteræ enim ſeu Amitæ nepotes ſuos nutrire ſolent & fovere.* Skinner.

To *Earn*, to run as Cheeſe doth. *Earning*, Cheeſe rennet, or rening. *Va. Dial.*

The *Eaſter*; the Back of the Chimney, or Chimney-ſtock.

Eath, Eaſy. It is *eath* to do, *i. e.* Eaſy.

To *Eckle* or *Ettle*; to *aim*, intend, deſign.

Eddiſh; Roughings, *ab AS.* eðiȝc *Gramen ſerotinum & hoc à Præp. loquelari AS.* Ed *rurſus, denuo, q. d. Gramen quod denuo creſcit. Fortè* Eatage.

To *Eem*, *Cheſh.* As I cannot *Eem*, I have no leiſure, I cannot ſpare Time.

Eever, *Cheſh.* Corner or Quarter. *The Wind is in a cold Eever*, i. e. a cold Corner or Quarter.

An *El-mother*, *Cumb.* a Step-mother.

The *Elder*, the Udder: It ſignifies the ſame thing in the *Low-Dutch.*

Elden, Fewel for Fire, *ab AS.* Æled, *ignis.* Ælan, *accendere.*

Elſe, Before, already. I have done that *elſe*, i. e. already.

To *Elt*, to knead.

To *Ettle*, to intend.

An *Eſhin*, a Pail or Kit.

Skeer the *Eſſe*; *Cheſh.* Separate the dead Aſhes from the Embers. *Eſſe* being the Dialect of that County for *Aſhes.*

F.

FAIN, Glad. *Fair Words makes Fools fain*, Prov. From the *Saxon* Fægan, *Lætus, hilaris*, Fægnian, *gaudere.* Pſalm lxxi. 21. In the Tranſlation of

of our Liturgy: *My lips will be fain when I ſing unto thee.*

Fantome Corn, lank or light Corn: *Fantome* Fleſh, when it hangs looſe on the Bone. A *Fantome*, a conceited Perſon. The *French* call a Spirit, appearing by Night, or a Goſt, a *Fantoſme*, from *Phantaſma*, *Spectrum.* So then *Phantoſme* Corn, is Corn that has as little Bulk or Solidity in it as a Spirit or Spectre.

Farand is uſed in Compoſition, as *Fighting-Farrand*, i. e. in a fighting Humour. *V. Aud-farand.*

Farantly, Handſome. Fair and *farantly*, fair and hanſom.

Faſtens-Een, or *Even*, *Shrove-Tueſday*, the ſucceeding Day being *Aſhwedneſday*, the firſt of the *Lenten* Faſt.

Fauſe, *q.* Falſe, cunning, ſubtle.

To *Feal*, to hide. *He that feals can find.* Pro. *i. e* He that hides, *&c.*

To *Fee*, to winnow: Perchance the ſame with *Fey*, to cleanſe, ſcour, or dreſs.

Feg, Fair, handſom, clean: From the *Saxon Fæger* by Apocope: To *feg*, to flag or tire.

To *Fend*, to ſhift for, from defend, *per aphæreſin. Inde Fendable*, one that can ſhift for himſelf.

Feſting-penny, Earneſt given to Servants when hired.

To *Fettle*, to ſet or go about any thing to dreſs or prepare. A Word much uſed.

To *Few*, to change.

To *Fey* or *Feigh* it: To do any thing notably. To *fey* Meadows, is to cleanſe them: To *fey* a Pond, to empty it.

A *Flacket*, a Bottle made in Faſhion of a Barrel.

A *Flaun*, a Cuſtard. *As flat as a Flaun*, Prov.

To *Flay*, to fright. A *flaid* Coxcomb, a fearful Fellow.

A *Fleak*;

A *Fleak*; a Gate to ſet up in a Gap. I underſtand by Mr. *Broksby*, that this Word *Fleak* ſignifies the ſame as *Hurdle*, and is made of Haſel, or other Wands.

Fluiſh, q. *Fluid*; waſhy, tender, weak, perchance from the *Low Dutch*, *Flaun*; faint, feeble.

To *Flizze*; to fly off, from the *Low Dutch*, *Flitzen*, to fly, and *Flitſe*, an Arrow or Shaft.

A *Flizzing*; a Splinter, of the ſame original, they ſeem to be made from the ſound, *per* ὁνοματοποιίαν.

To *Flite*; to ſcold or brawl; from the *Saxon* *Flintan*, to contend, ſtrive, or brawl.

Flowiſh; light in Carriage, *impudica*.

Flowry; Florid, handſom, fair, of a good Complexion.

Flowter'd; Affrighted. *A Flowter*, a Fright.

A *Flurch*; a Multitude, a great many; ſpoken of Things, not Perſons, as a *Flurch* of Strawberries.

Fogge; Long Graſs remaining in Paſtures till Winter.

Foiſt; Fuſty.

To *Format* or *Formel*; to beſpeak any thing; from *Fore* and *mal* (as I ſuppoſe) ſignifying in the ancient *Daniſh*, a Word, *ſermo*. *Formal* or *Formal*, in the *Saxon*, ſignifies a Bargain, a Treaty, an Agreement, a Covenant.

Fore-worden; with Lice, Dirt, &c. i. e. overrun with.

A *Forkin-Robbin*, an Earwig, called from its forked Tail.

Forthen and *Forthy*, therefore.

Fow, *Cheſh.* Fowl. *Var. Dial.*

A *Foutnart*, a Fitchet.

To *Fore-beet*, to predetermine. Prov: *I'll fore-beet naught, but building Kirks, and louping o'er 'um.*

Freelege, *Sheffield.* Privilege, *Immunitas*.

Frem'd or *Fremt*, far off not related to, or ſtrange, at Enmity. From the *Saxon* and *Dutch* Fremb'd,

Fremb'd, *advena exterus, alienigena,* a Stranger or Alien, from the Prepoſition *Fram*; *Fra* from.

Frim; Handſome, rank, well-liking, in good Caſe, as a *frim* Tree or Beaſt, *i. e.* a thriving Tree or Beaſt. *A Wallico* Frum: *vel fortè ab AS.* Fremian, *valere, prodeſſe.*

To *Friſt*; to truſt for a Time. *Friſten* in *Dutch*, is to give Reſpit, to make a Truce. *Ab AS.* Fyrſtan: *ejuſdem ſignificationis.*

Frough; Looſe, ſpungy: *Frough* Wood, brittle.

A *Fruggan*; the Pole with which they ſtir Aſhes in the Oven.

A *Frundele*; two Pecks.

A *Fudder*; a Load. It relates properly to Lead, and ſignifies a certain Weight, *viz.* eight Pigs, or ſixteen hundred Pounds, from the *High Dutch Fuder*, ſignifying a Cart-Load. *Hoc fortè (inquit* Skinner) *à Teut.* Fuehren, *vehere, ducere, & tantandem omnia credo à Lat. vehere.*

Fukes; *Cheſh.* Locks of Hair.

Where *Fured* you? *Cumb.* Whither went you?

Fuzzen or *Fuzen*; Nouriſhment, the ſame with *Fizon* or *Foiſon*, uſed in *Suffolk*, ſignifying there the natural Juice, or Moiſture of any thing, the Heart and Strength of it. Elſewhere, it ſignifies Plenty, Abundance, and is a pure *French* Word. *Vid. Skinner.*

G.

THE *Gale* or *Guile* diſh; the Tun-diſh. *Gail-clear*; a Tub for Wort.

The *Gail* or *Guile-Fat*; the Vat in which the Beer is wrought up.

Gain; *Not.* Applied to things is convenient, to Perſons active, expert, to a way near, ſhort. The Word is uſed in many Parts of *England.*

A *Gally-bauk*; the Iron Bar in Chimneys, on which the Pot-hooks or Reckans hang, a Trammel.

A *Gang*;

A *Gang*; a Row or Set, *v. g.* of Teeth, or the like. It is in this Senſe a general Word all over *England.*

To *Gang*; to go or walk, from the *Low Dutch Gangen*; both originally from the *Saxon Gan*, ſignifying to go.

To *Gare*; to make, cauſe or force; from the *Daniſh* Word *Gior*, to make.

A *Garth*; a Yard or Backſide, a Croft; from the *Saxon Geard*, a Yard. Hence *Garden.*

Garzil; Hedging-wood.

A *Gate*; a Way or Path: In *Low Dutch*, *Gat.* In *Daniſh Gade*: From the *Saxon Gan*, to go. It is uſed for the Streets of a Town. Hence the Names of Streets in *York*, *Stone-gate*, *Peter-gate*, *Waumgate*, &c. And ſo in *Leiceſter*, *Humbaſton-gate*, *Belgrave-gate*, &c. *Porta* is a Barr.

A *Gavelock*; a Pitch, an Iron Bar to enter Stakes into the Ground, or the like Uſes.

A *Gauntry*; That on which we ſet Barrels in a Cellar. A Beer-ſtall.

To *Gauſter*; as Goyſter. *Vid.* Southern Words.

A *Gaul*; *Lanc.* a Leaver; *ab AS.* Geafle, *Palanga*, *Vectis.*

Gaulick-Hand; Left-Hand. I ſuppoſe from *Gauche.*

A *Gawn* or *Goan*; *Cheſh.* a Gallon, by Contraction of the Word.

To *Ghybe* or *Gibe*; to ſcold. Elſewere to *Gibe* is to jeer.

To *Geer* or *Gear*; to dreſs *Snogly gear'd*, neatly dreſſed.

A *Gibbon*; a Nut-hook.

A *Gib-ſtaff*; a Quarter-ſtaff.

Giddy; mad with Anger. The Word *Giddy* is common all *England* over, to ſignify *Dizzy*, or by a Metaphor, unconſtant, *Giddy-headed*; but not to ſignify

ſignify furious, or intoxicated with Anger; in which Senſe the Word *Mad* is elſewhere uſed.

Gliders, Snares.

A *Gimmer*-lamb, An Ew-lamb, *fort q.* a Gammer-lamb, Gammer is a Contraction of God-mother, and is the uſual Compellation of the common Sort of Women. A *Gelt-gimmer*, a barren Ewe.

Gin, *Gif*, In the old *Saxon* is *Gif*, from whence the Word *If* is made *per aphæreſin literæ* G. *Gif*, from the Verb *Gifan*, *dare*, and is as much as *Dato*.

Glad, Is ſpoken of Doors, Bolts, *&c.* that go ſmoothly and looſely.

Glave or *Glafe*, Smooth. *Glavering* is generally uſed for flattering with ſmooth Speech. A *glavering* Fellow, a ſmooth-tongued, flattering Fellow.

To *Glaffer*, or *Glaver*, *Cheſh.* To flatter.

Glatton, Welſh flannel.

Glob'd, *Cheſh.* Wedded to, fond of.

Glotten'd, *Cheſh.* Surprized, ſtartled.

To be *glum*, To look ſadly, or ſourly, to frown, contracted from *Gloomy*, a Word common to the Vulgar, both in the North and South.

To *Gly* or *Glee*, *Lincolnſh.* to look aſquint. *Limis ſeu diſtortis oculis inſtar Strabonis contueri, fortè ab AS.* Gleyan, *Belg.* Gloeyen, *Teut.* Gluen, *igneſcere, candeſcere, q. d. incenſis & præ ira flammantibus oculis conſpicere.* Skinner.

To *Goam*, To graſp, or claſp. In *Yorkſhire* to mind, or look at. We pronounce it *Gaum* and *Gauve*, and ſpeak it of Perſons that unhandſomely gaze or look about them. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

Goulans, *q. d. Goldins*; Corn-marigold. In the South we uſually call Marygolds Simply-golds; from the Colour of the Flower.

A *Gool*, A Ditch, *Lincolnſh. Lacuna fort. à Belg.* Gouw, *Agger*, *Aquagium*, *vel à Fr. G.* Jaule, Gaiole, *Latinè Caveola*, *quoniam ubi in foſſam, ſcrobem ſeu lacunam hujuſmodi incidimus, eò tanquam cavea aut carcere*

detinemur, &c. Skin. Hence a *Gully* and *Gullet*, a little Ditch; and *Gullet*, the Throat, or rather from the *Latin Gula*; from whence, perchance, *Gool* itſelf may be derived.

Gooſe-graſs, *Gooſe tanſie*, *Argentina*. Called alſo by ſome *Anſerina*, becauſe eaten by Geeſe.

Goping-full, As much as you can hold in your Fiſt.

A *Goppen-full*; A Yeepſen. *Vid.* South Words.

Goppiſh, Proud, pettle, apt to take Exception.

Griſly, Ugly, from *Grize*, Swine. *Griſly* uſually ſignifies ſpeckled of black and white, from *Griſeus*.

Guizen'd, Spoken of Tubs or Barrels that leak through Drought.

Gypſies, Springs that break forth ſometimes on the *Woulds* in *Yorkſhire*. They are look'd upon as a Prognoſtick of Famine or Scarcity. And no wonder in that ordinarily they come after abundance of Rain.

Greathly, Handſomely, Towardly. In *Greath*, Well.

Grath, Aſſured, confident.

Grees, or *Griece*, Stairs, from the *French Grez*, and both from the *Latin Gradus*. In *Norfolk* they call them *Griſſens*.

To *Griet*, or *Greet*, To weep, or cry; it ſeems to come from the *Italian Gridare*, to cry, or weep. *Vox Scotis uſitatiſſima*. To *Greet* and *Yowl*, *Cumb.* To weep and cry. For *Yowl*, in the South, they ſay yawl.

A *Grip* or *Gripe*, A little Ditch, or Trench, *Foſſula ab A S.* Græp, *Foſſula*, *cuniculus*. This Word is of general Uſe all over *England*.

A *Grove*, *Lincolnſhire*, a Ditch, or Mine, *à Belg.* Groeve, *foſſa*, to *grove*, to *grave*, *à Belg.* Graven, *fodere*.

Grout, Wort of the laſt runing. *Skinner* makes it to ſignify *condimentum cereviſiæ*, *muſtum cereviſiæ*, *ab A S.* Grut. Ale before it be fully brewed, or ſod, new Ale. It ſignifies alſo Millet.

I

I *Grow*, I am troubled.

To *Growze*, To be chill before the beginning of an Ague-fit.

To *Guill*, To dazzle, ſpoken of the Eyes. *Cheſh.*

A *Gun*, A great Flagon of Ale, ſold for three-pence, or Four-pence.

H.

A *Hack. Lincolnſh. fortè ab A S.* Hegge, Hæg, *Sepes, Septum, vel* Hæca, *Belg.* Heck. *Peſſulus, repagulum, vel Locus repagulis ſeu cancellis clauſus; nobis autem parum deflexo ſenſu Fœni conditorum, ſeu Præſepe cancellatum ſignat, à* Rack. *Skinner.*

A *Hack*, A Pick-ax, a Mattock made only with one, and that a broad end.

It *Haggles*, It hails, Var. Dial. *ab AS. Hagale, Hægle, Grando.*

Haghes, Haws, Var. Dial. *ab AS. Hagan*, Haws.

To *hake*, To ſneak, or loiter.

Hanty, Wanton, unruly, ſpoken of a Horſe, or the like, when Provender pricks him.

To *Happe*, To cover for Warmth, from *Heap*, as I ſuppoſe, to heap Cloaths on me.

Happa, Hap ye, Think you?

To *harden*, as, *The Market hardens.* i. e. Things grow dear.

A *Harl*, A Miſt.

Hariff and *Catchweed*, Gooſe-greaſe, *Aparine.*

Harns, Cumb. Brains.

A Sea *Harr, Lincolnſh. Tempeſtas à mari ingruens, forté ab AS.* Hærn, *Fluſtrum, æſtus*, Skin.

A *Harry-gaud*, A Rigſby, a wild Girl.

Hart-claver, Melilot.

A *Haſpat*, or *Haſpenald* Lad, between a Man and a Boy.

Hattle, *Cheſh.* Wild, ſkittiſh, harmful. *Tie the hattle Ky by the Horn*, *i. e.* The ſkittiſh Cow.

A *Hattock*, a Shock, containing twelve Sheaves of Corn.

Haver, *Cumb. Yorkſh.* Oats; it is a *Low Dutch* Word.

The *Hauſe*, or *Hoſe*, The Throat, *ab A S.* Hals, *collum.*

An *Hauſt*, or *Hoſte*, a dry Cough. *To hoſte*, to cough, from the *Low Dutch* Word *hoeſten*, to cough, and *hoeſt*, a Cough; *ab A S.* Hwoſtan, *tuſſire*, to cough.

It *hazes*, It miſles, or rains ſmall Rain.

To *Hoſe*, or *hauſe*, To hug, or carry in the Arms, to embrace.

To *Heald*, As when you pour out of a Pot.

A *Bed-healing*, *Derb.* A Coverlet, it is alſo called abſolutely a *hylling* in many places. To *heal* ſignifies to cover in the South. *Vid. Suſs*, from the *Saxon* Word *helan*, to hide, cover, or heal.

The *Heck*, The Door. *Steck the heck.* Hence *hatch cum aſpirat.*

An *Heck*, a Rack for Cattle to feed at. *Vid. hack.*

Heldar, Rather, before.

An *Helm*, a Hovel. I ſuppoſe, as it is a Covering, under which any thing is ſet. Hence a *helmet*, a Covering of the Head, *ab A S.* Helan.

Heloe, or *helaw*, Baſhful, a Word of common Uſe. *Helo*, in the old *Saxon*, ſignifies Health, Safety.

A *Henting*, one that wants good Breeding, that behaves himſelf clowniſhly.

Heir-looms; Goods left in an Houſe, as it were by way of Inheritance. Some ſtanding Pieces of Houſhold Stuff, that go with the Houſe. From *heir* and *Loom*, i. e. any Utenſil of Houſhold Stuff.

Heppen, or *heply*, Neat, handſome, *Yorkſh.* *Skinner* expounds it *dexter*, *agilis*, and ſaith it is uſed in *Lin-*

Lincolnſhire, fort. Ab. AS. Hæplic, *compar, vel potius Belg.* Hebbelick, *habilis, decens, aptus, vel q. d.* Helply, *i. e.* helpful.

Hetter, Eager, earneſt, keen.

Hight, called *ab AS.* Haten, gehaten, *Vocatus à Verbo* Hatan *dicere, jubere, Teut.* Heiſſen, *nominari, cluere.*

To *hight*, *Cumb.* To promiſe or vow, as alſo the *Saxon* Verb *hatan* ſometimes ſignifies, *teſte Sumnero in Dictionario-Saxonico-Latino-Anglico*, ſo it ſeems to be uſed in the *Engliſh* Meetre of the fourteenth Verſe of *Pſalm* cxvi. *I to the Lord will pay my Vows, which I to him behight.* So alſo it is uſed in *Chaucer*, for promiſed.

Hind-berries, Raſp berries, *ab AS.* Hindberian. *Forte ſic dicta, quia interhinnulos & cervos*, i. e. *in Sylvis & ſaltibus creſcunt.*

Hine, Hence. *Cumb.* Var. Dial.

Hine of a while, ere long; *q. d.* behind, or after a while.

A *Hipping-hold*, or *hawd*, a Place where People ſtay to chat in, when they are ſent of an Errand.

The *Hob*, The back of the Chimney.

Hod, Hold. Var. Dial.

Hole, Hollow, deep, an *hole* Diſh, oppoſed to ſhallow.

A *Hog*, a Sheep of a Year old; uſed alſo in *Northampton* and *Leiceſter Shires*, where they alſo call it a Hoggrel.

Hoo, he; In the North-weſt Parts of *England*, moſt frequently uſed for *ſhe*, *ab AS.* Heo, Hio, *à Lat.* Ea *fortaſſe.*

A *Hoop*, a Meaſure, containing a Peck, or Quarter of a Strike. *Yorkſh.*

A *Hoppet*, a little Handbaſket. *Neſcio an à* Corbe, ſaith *Skinner*, *addita term. dim. & aſperam caninam literam r propter euphoniam elidendo, & quod ſatis frequens eſt* C *initiali in Spiritum &* B *in* P *mutando.*

Horſeknops, Heads of Knapweed ſo called, *q.* Knopweed.

The *Houſe*, The Room called the Hall.

A *Gill-houter*, *Cheſh.* An Owl.

Hure, Hair, Var. Dial.

To *hype* at one, To pull the Mouth awry, to do one a Miſchief, or Diſpleaſure. An Ox is alſo ſaid to *hype*, that puſhes with his Horn.

I.

Jannock, Oaten Bread made into great Loaves.

The *Jaum* of the Door, the ſide Poſt. This Word is alſo uſed in the South, where they ſay the Jaum of the Chimney; from the *French Jambe*, ſignifying a Leg.

Jimmers, Jointed Hinges, in other Parts called Wing-hinges.

To *Ill*, to reproach, to ſpeak ill of another, uſed verbally.

Innom-barley, Such Barley as is ſown the ſecond Crop after the Ground is fallowed.

An *Ing*, a common Paſture, a Meadow, a Word borrowed from the *Danes*, *Ing*, in that Language, ſignifying a Meadow.

Ingle, *Cumb.* Fire, a Blaze, or Flame, *à Lat. Ignis.*

To *Inſenſe*, To inform, a pretty Word, uſed about *Sheffield* in *Yorkſhire.*

Jurnut, Earth-nut, *Bulbocaſtanum.*

K.

Kale, or *Cale*, turn, *vicem. Cheſh.*

Kale, or *Keal*, for Pottage. *Vide Cole.*

Kazzardly; Cattle ſubject to dye, hazardous, ſubject to Caſualties.

A *Keale*, *Lincolnſh.* a Cold, *tuſſis á frigore contracta, ab A S.* Celan, *Frigeſcere.* To

To *Kedge*, To fill one's ſelf with Meat. A *Kedge-belly*, *Helluo.*

To *keeve* a Cart, *Cheſh.* To overthrow it, or to turn out the Dung.

To *ken*, To know, as I *ken* him not, *ab A S.* Kennan. *Ken* is commonly uſed of viewing, or Proſpect with the Eye. *As far as I can ken*, *i. e.* As far as the Sight of my Eye can reach; and ſo *out of Ken*, i. e. out of Sight.

Kenſpecked, Marked or branded, *notâ inſignitus*, *q. d. maculatus ſeu maculis diſtinctus ut cognoſcatur*, *ab A S.* Kennan *ſcire & Specce macula.* Skinner.

To *kep*, To boken, ſpoken when the Breath is ſtopt upon one's being ready to vomit. Alſo to *kep* a Ball, is to catch it, to keep it from falling.

Kickle, or *Kittle*, uncertain, doubtful, when a Man knows not his own Mind.

To *keppen*, To hoodwink.

A *Ketty Cur*, A naſty, ſtinking Fellow.

A *Kid*, a ſmall Faggot of Underwood, or Bruſh-wood, *forté à cædendo*, *q. d. faſciculus ligni cædui*, Skinner.

A *Kidcrow*, a Place for a ſucking Calf to be in. *Cheſhire.*

Kilps, Pot-hooks.

A *Kimnel*, or *Kemlin*, a Powdering Tub.

To *Kink*, It is ſpoken of Children when their Breath is long ſtopped thro' eager crying, or coughing. Hence the Kink cough, called in other Places the Chin-cough, by adding an Aſpirate.

A *Kit*, or milking Pail like a Churn, with two Ears, and a Cover, *à Belg.* Kitte.

A *Kite*, a belly. *Cumb.*

To *klick* up, *Lincolnſh.* to catch up, *celeriter corripere*, *neſcio an a Belg.* Klacken.

Klutſen; *Quatere*, *vel à Latino* clepere, *hoc a Græco* κλέπτω, Skinner.

To *knack*, To ſpeak finely. And it is uſed of ſuch as do ſpeak in the Southern Dialect.

A *Knightle* Man, An active or ſkilful Man. I ſuſpect it to be the ſame with *Nitle.*

A *Knoll*, A little round Hill, *ab A S.* Cnolle. The top or cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

A *kony Thing*, A fine Thing.

Kye ; Kine. Var. Dial.

Kyrk ; Church, κυριακόν.

Kyrkmaſter, Church-warden.

L.

TO *Lake*, To play, a Word common to all the North Country ; *vel* (*inquit Skinnerus*) *ab A S.* Plægan, *ludere, rejecto* P. æ. *Dipthong. in ſimpl. a & g in c vel k mutatis, vel à Teuton. & Belg.* Lachen *ridere vel quod cæteris longe veriſimilius eſt à Dan.* Leeger *ludo. Ideo autem hæc vox in Septentrionali Angliæ regione, non in alis invaluit, quia Dani illam partem primam invaſerunt & penitus occupârunt, uno vel altero ſeculo priuſquam rèliquam Angliam ſubjugarunt.*

The *Langot* of the Shoe ; The Latchet of the Shoe, from *Languet* Lingula, a little Tongue or Slip.

Land ; Urine, Piſs, it is an antient *Saxon* Word uſed to this Day in *Lancaſhire, Somner.* We ſay *Lant* or *Leint.*

To *leint* Ale, To put Urine into it to make it ſtrong.

Laneing, They will give it no *laneing*, *i. e.* they will divulge it.

Lare, Learning, Scholarſhip. Var. Dial.

Lat. q. late, ſlow, tedious, *lat Week*, let Weather, wet, or otherwiſe, unſeaſonable Weather.

A *Lath* is alſo called a Lat in the Northern Dialect.

Latching, Catching, infecting.

To

To *late*, *Cumb.* to ſeek.

A *Lathe*; a Barn, *fort. à verbo* Lade, *qua frugibus oneratur.* Skinner, *fort.*

Lathe, Eaſe, or Reſt, *ab AS.* Latian, *differre, tardare, cunctari.*

Lathing; Entreaty, or Invitation. *You need no Lathing*, you need no Invitation or Urging; *ab AS.* Geladhian, to bid, invite, deſire to come.

The *Lave*, all the reſt. *Cumb.*

A *Lawn*, a Place in the midſt of a Wood free from Wood, a Laund in a Park, *à Fr. G.* Lande, *Hiſp.* Landa; *inculta planities.*

Lazy, Naught, bad.

Leach, Hard-work, which cauſes *le Ache* in the Workmen's Joints, frequent among our Miners in the North.

A *Leadden*, or *Lidden*, a Noiſe or Din, *ab AS.* Hlydan, *clamare, garrire, tumultuari*, to make a Noiſe, or Out-cry, to babble, to chatter, to be tumultuous, *Hlyd*, Tumult, Noiſe.

To *lean* nothing, To conceal nothing, *q.* leave nothing, or from the old *Saxon* Word *Leanne*, to ſhun, avoid, decline.

To *lear*, To learn. Var. Dial.

Leath, Ceaſing, Intermiſſion; as, *No Leath of Pain*, from the Word *leave*, no leaving of Pain.

Leck on; pour on more Liquor, *v. g.*

Leeten you, *Cheſh.* Make yourſelf, pretend to be. *You are not ſo mad as you leeten you.*

Leethwake, Limber, pliable.

Leits; Nomination to Offices in Election, often uſed in Archbiſhop *Spotwood*'s Hiſtory, *q. Lots.*

Leſtal, Saleable, that weighs well in the Hand, that is heavy in lifting, from the Verb Lift, as I ſuppoſe.

To *lib*, To geld. A *Libber*, a Sow-gelder.

Lingey, Limber.

To

To *lig*, To lie, Var. Dial. It is near the *Saxon Licgan*, to lie.

Ling, Health, *Erica*, *Yorkſhire.*

To *lippen*, to rely on, or truſt to. *Scot.*

Lither, Lazy, idle, ſlothful. A Word of general Uſe, *ab AS.* Lidh. Liedh. *Lenis Alludit Gr.* Ἀυὸς *lævis*, *glaber*, & λιπὸς *ſimplex*, *tenuis*, Skinner.

Lithing, *Cheſh.* Thickening, ſpoken of a Pot of Broth, as *Lithe the Pot*, *i. e.* put Oatmeal into it.

A *Lite*, a few, a little, *per Apocopen.*

To *lite* on, to rely on.

A *Liten*, a Garden.

To *lit*, To colour, or dye ; *à linendo ſup. litem.*

A *Loe*, a little round Hill, a great Heap of Stones, *ab A S.* Læwe, *Agger*, *acervus*, *cumulus*, *tumulus*, a Law, Low, Loo, or high Ground, not ſuddenly riſing as an Hill, but by little and little, tillable alſo, and without Wood. Hence that Name given to many Hillocks and Heaps of Earth, to be found in all Parts of *England*, being no other but ſo much congeſted Earth, brought in a Way of Burial, uſed of the antients, thrown upon the Bodies of the Dead. *Somner in Diction. Saxon.*

A *Loom*, An Inſtrument, or Tool in general. *Cheſh.* Any Utenſil, as a Tub, *&c.*

Loert, *q.* Lord, Gaffer, Lady, Gammer, uſed in the Peak of *Derbyſhire.*

A *Loop*, an Hinge of a Door.

To *lope*, *Lincoln.* To leap, Var. Dial.

A *Lop*, a Flea, *ab AS.* Loppe, from leaping. *Lops* and *Lice*, uſed in the South, *i. e.* Fleas and Lice.

Lopperd Milk, Such as ſtands ſo long till it ſours and curdles of itſelf. Hence a *lopperd* Slut.

Lowe, Flame, and to *lowe*, to flame, from the High *Dutch Lohe.*

A *Lilly-low*, a *Bellibleiz*, a comfortable Blaze.

To

To *Lowk*, *i. e.* To weed Corn, to look out Weeds, ſo in other Countries, to look one's Head, *i. e.* to look out Fleas or Lice there.

A *Lout*, a heavy, idle Fellow; to *lowt* is a general Word for cringing, bowing down the Body; *They were very low in their Lowtings.*

A *Lown*, or *Loon*, the ſame with a Lout, or more general for an ill-conditioned Perſon. The *Scots* ſay, a *fauſſe*, *i. e.* falſe Loon.

The *Lufe*, The open Hand.

M.

TO *mab*, To dreſs careleſly, *Mabs* are Slatterns. *Mam-ſworn*, forſworn.

To *maddle*, To be fond. She *maddles* of this Fellow, ſhe is fond of him. She is (as we ſay) mad of him.

Make, Match, *matchleſs*, matchleſs, *ab A S.* Maca, a Peer, an Equal, a Companion, Conſort, Mate.

To *mantle*, Kindly to embrace.

A *Marrow*, a Companion, or Fellow. A Pair of Gloves, or Shoes are not *Marrows*, *i. e.* Fellows. *Vox generalis.*

Mauks, *Makes*, *Maddocks*; Maggots by Variation of Dialect.

Mauls, Mallowes. Var. Dial.

A *Maund*; A Hand-baſket with two Lids, *ab A S.* Mand. *Fr.* G. Mandt. *Ital.* Madia, *corbis anſatus*, *utrumque à Lat. Manus quia propter anſas manu commodè circumferri poteſt*, Skinner. It is uſed alſo in the South.

Meath, *Vox agro Lincoln. uſitatiſſima*, *ut ubi dicimus*, I gave thee the *Meath* of the Buying, *i. e. tibi optionem & plenariam poteſtatum pretii ſeu emptionis facio*, *ab A S.* Mædh, Mæht, Mædgh, Mægen, *Potentia*, *poteſtas*; *hoc à verbo* Magan, *poſſe.* Skinner.

My

My *Meaugh*; My Wive's Brother, or Sister's Husband.

Meedleſs, Unruly.

Meet or Mete, Meaſure. *Vox general. Meet now*, juſt now.

Meeterly, *Meetherly*, *Meederly*, Handſomely, modeſtly, as *ow Meeterly*, from meet, fit. We uſe it for *indifferently*, mediocriter, at in that Proverb, *Meeterly as Maids are in Fairneſs*. Mr. *Br.*

A *Mell*, a Mallet, or Beetle. *Malleus.*

Meny, A Family, as we be ſix or ſeven a *Meny*, *i. e.* ſix or ſeven in Family, from the antient *French*, *Meſnie*, ſignifying a Family, v. *Skinner.* Hence a menial Servant.

Menſeful, Comely, graceful, crediting a Man. *Yorkſhire.*

Merrybauks, A cold Poſſet *Derb.*

A *Met*, a Strike, or four Pecks, *ab AS.* Modius, in *Yorkſhire* two Strike.

Mickle, Much.

A *Midding*, a Dunghill, it is an ancient *Saxon* Word, *a nomine* mud *fortè.*

A *Midge*, a Gnat, *ab AS.* Mycg, Mycge, *Belg.* Mugge, *Teut.* Much, *Dan. Myg. Omnia à Lat.* Muſca.

Milkneſſe, a Dairy.

Mill-holms; Watry Places about a Mill Dam.

Milwyn, *Lancaſh.* Greenfiſh, *fort. à milvo q. piſcis milvinus.*

To *mint* at a thing, to aim at it, to have a Mind to it.

To *ming* at one, To mention, *ab AS. Mynegung*, an Admonition, warning, or minding, ſo it is uſually ſaid, I had a *minging*, I ſuppoſe of an Ague, or the like Diſeaſe; that is, not a perfect Fit, but ſo much as to put me in Mind of it.

A *Minginater*, One that makes Fretwork, it is a ruſtick Word uſed in ſome Part of *Yorkſhire*, corrupted, perchance, from Engine. *Miſ-*

Miſcreed, deſcried; this, I ſuppoſe, is alſo only a ruſtick Word, and nothing elſe but the Word *deſcried* corrupted.

Miſtetcht, That hath got an ill Habit, Property, or Cuſtom. A *Miſtetcht* Horſe. I ſuppoſe q. Miſteacht, miſtaught, unleſs it come from tetch, for diſtaſt, as is uſually ſaid in the South, *he took a Tetch*, a Diſpleaſure or Diſtaſt; this *Tetch* ſeems to be only a Variation of Dialect for touch, and *techey* for *touchy*, very inclinable to Diſpleaſure, or Anger.

A *Mizzy*; a Quagmire.

Molter, The Toll of a Mill, *à Latino* Mola.

Mores, *i. e.* Hills, hence the hilly Part of *Staffordſhire* is called the *Morelands*; hence alſo the County of *Weſtmoreland* had its Name, *q.* The Land, or Country of the Weſtern *Mores* or Hills, and many Hills in the North are called *Mores*, as *Stainſmores*, *&c.* from the old *Saxon* Word *Mor*, a Hill or Mountain.

To *Moſker*, To rot, or contract Corruption, perhaps from gathering Moſſe, as a *Moſker'd* Tree, a *Moſkerd* Tooth.

Welly *Moyder'd*, Almoſt diſtracted. *Cheſh.*

Muck, *Lincolnſh.* Moiſt, wet, *à Belg.* Muyck, *Mollis*, *lenis*, *mitis*. *Mollities ehim humiditatem ſequitur*. Elſewhere *Muck* ſignifies Dung, or Straw that lies rotting, which is uſually very moiſt. Hence thoſe proverbial Similies, *As wet as Muck*, *Muck-wet*.

Mugwort in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, is the uſual Word for common Wormwood; tho' they have there abundance of Artemiſia; which they call Motherwort.

Mullock, Dirt, or Rubbiſh.

Murk, Dark; *Murklins*, in the Dark; *a Dan.* Morck, *Fuſcus*, Morcker; *infuſco*, *item tenebræ*. *Occurrit & Ant. Lat. Murcidus*, *Murcus*, *quæ Feſto idem ſonant quod ignavus*, *iners*. This Word is alſo uſed in the South, but more rarely.

To

To *murl*, To crumble.

A *Murth* of Corn, Abundance of Corn. *Forts à* More.

N.

A *Nape* or *Neap*; A Piece of Wood that hath Two or three Feet, with which they bear up the Fore-part of a laded Wain. This was the *Furca* of the ancient *Romans*, thus deſcribed by *Plutarch*, ξύλον διπλοῦν ὁ τὶς ἁμάξαις ὀφιτᾶσι, which *Iſ. Caſaubon*, *Exercit.* 16. § 77. thus interprets, *Significat eſſe lignum diviſum in altero extremo in duo cornua, quod ſubjicitur temoni plauſtri, quoties volunt aurigæ rectum ſtare plauſtrum oneratum. Furca* was uſed in ſeveral kinds of Puniſhments. *V. Caſaubon. ibid. Pag.* 443. *Edit. Francof.*

A *Napkin*, a Pocket Hankerchief, ſo called about *Sheffield* in *Yorkſhire.*

Naſh or *Neſh*, Waſhy, tender, weak, puling. *Skinner* makes it proper to *Worceſterſhire*, and to be the ſame in Senſe and Original with Nice. But I am ſure it is uſed in many other Counties, I believe all over the North weſt Part of *England*, and alſo in the Midland, as in *Warwickſhire.* As for the Etymology of it, it is doubtleſs no other than the antient *Saxon* Word *Neſc*, ſignifying ſoft, tender, delicate, effeminate, tame, gentle, mild. Hence our *Neſcook*, in the ſame Senſe, *i. e.* a Tendering, *Somner.*

Nearre, *Lincoln.* in uſe for neather, *ab A S.* Nerran, *poſterior.*

A *Neive* or *Neiffe*; A Fiſt.

A *Neckabout*; Any Woman's Neck Linnen. *Sheffield.*

My *Neme*, My Goſſip, my Compere, *Warwickſhire.* v. Eame.

Netherd, Starved with Cold.

Netting, Chamber-lee, Urin.

To

To *nigh* a Thing, To touch it. I did not nigh it; *i. e.* I came not nigh it.

Nittle, Handy, neat, handſome. Fort. *ab A S.* Nytlic, profitable, commodious.

Nithing, Much valuing, ſparing of, as *nithing* of his Pains, *i. e.* ſparing of his Pains.

A *Noggin*, A little Piggin holding about a Pint, *à Teut.* Noſſel.

Nor; Than, more *nor* I, *i. e.* more than I.

To *note*, To puſh, ſtrike or goar with the Horn, as a Bull or Ram, *ab A S.* Hnitan *ejuſdem ſignification. Lancaſh. Somner.*

A *Note-heard*, a Neat-heard. Var. Dial.

O.

O *My*, Mellow, ſpoken of Land.

Oneder, v. Aunder.

Orndorns; *Cumb.* Afternoons Drinkings, corrupted from *Onederins.*

An *Oſken* of Land, an Ox-gang, which in ſome Places contains ten Acres, in ſome more. It is but a Corruption of Ox-gang.

To *oſſe*, To offer to do, to aim at, or intend to do, *Oſſing comes to boſſing.* Prov. *Cheſh. I did not oſſe, or meddle with it, i. e.* I did not dare, *&c. forté ab* Audeo, Auſus.

Ouſen, Oxen.

An *Overſwitcht* Houſe-wife, *i. e.* a Whore. A Ludicrous Word.

An *Ox-hooſe*, an Ox-ſtall, or Cow ſtall, where they ſtand all Night in the Winter, *ab A S. Boſih. Præſepe*, a Stall.

An *Oxter*, an Armpit, *Axilla.*

P.

TO *Pan*, To close, joyn together, agree, Prov. *Weal and Woman cannot Pan, but wo and Women can.* It seems to come from *Pan* in Buildings, which in our Stone Houses is that Piece of Wood that lies upon the Top of the Stone Wall, and must close with it, to which the Bottom of the Spars are fastned; in Timber Buildings in the South, it is called the *Rasen*, or *Resen*, or *Resening*.

Partlets, Ruffs, or Bands for Women. *Chesh. Vetus vox (inquit Skinnerus) pro Sudario, præsertim quod circa collum gestatur.* Minshew *dictum putat quasi* Portelet, *quod circumfertur, vel, ut melius divinat* Cowel, *à verbo*, to part, *quia facilè separatur à corpore*. Skinner.

A *Pate*, A Brock or Badger, it is also a general Word for the Head. *Peat* in the North is used for Turf digged out of Pits, and Turf appropriated to the Top-turf, or Sod; but in *Cambridge*, &c. Peat goes by the Name of Turf.

A mad *Pash*, a Mad-brain. *Chesh.*

A *Pelt*, A Skin, spoken chiefly of Sheep Skins when the Wooll is off, from *Pellis*, Lat. The *Pelt-rot* is when Sheep dye for Poverty or ill keeping. *Pelt* is a Word much used in Falconry for the Skin of a Fowl stuft, or the Carcase itself of a dead Fowl, to throw out to a Hawk.

Peale the Pot, cool the Pot.

Peed, Blind of one Eye, he *pees*, he looks with one Eye.

Peevish, Witty, subtle.

A *Penbauk*, a Begger's Can.

A *Pet* and a *Pet* Lamb, a Cade Lamb.

Pettle, Pettish. Var Dial.

To *Pifle*, To filch.

A *Pin-panniebly* Fellow; A covetous Miser, that pins up his Panniers, or Baskets. A *Pig*-

A *Piggin*; a little Pail or Tub, with an erect Handle.

It's *pine*, q. Pein to tell: It is difficult to tell, *ab A S. Pin.*

A *Pingle*, a ſmall Croft or Picle.

A *Pleck*, a Place, *Yorkſh. Lanc. ab A S. Plœce*, a Street, a Place.

A *Poke*, a Sack or Bag. It is a general Word in this Senſe all over *England*, tho' moſtly uſed ludicrouſly, as are Gang and Keal, *&c.* becauſe borrowed of the Northern People. Hence *Pocket*, a little Poke, and the Proverbs, *To buy a Pig in a Poke, and when the Pig is profered, hold ope the Poke.* Mr. *Brokeſby* informs me, that with them in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*, the Word Sack is appropriated to a Poke that holds four Buſhels, and that *Poke* is a general Word for all Meaſures; hence a Metpoke, a three Buſhel Poke, *&c.*

Poops, Gulps in drinking. Popple, Cockle.

To *pote* the Cloaths off. To kick all off; to puſh, or put out, from the *French Pouſſer*, *or* Poſer, *pulſare*, or *ponere*, to put.

Prattily; Softly.

Prich; Thin drink.

A *Princock*; A pert, forward Fellow. Minſhew, *Deflectit à Præcox*, q. d. *Adoleſcens præcocis ingenii; quod licèt non abſurdum ſit, tamen quia ſono minùs diſcrepat, puto potiùs dictum quaſi jam primùm Gallis, qui ſci. non ita pridem pubertatem attigit, & recens Veneris ſtimulos percepit.* Skinner.

Pubble, Fat, full, uſually ſpoken of Corn, Fruit, and the like. It is oppoſite to ſantome.

A *Pulk*; a Hole of ſtanding Water, is uſed alſo for a Slough or Plaſh of ſome Depth.

A *Puttock Candle*: the leaſt in the Pound, put in to make Weight.

Q.

THE *Queſt* of an Oven; the Side thereof. Pies are ſaid to be *queſted*, whoſe Sides have been cruſhed by each other, or ſo joined to them as thence to be leſs baked.

R.

TO *Rack* or *Reck*, To care, never *rack* you, *i. e.* Take you no Thought or Care. From the antient *Saxon* Word *Recc*, care, and *Reccan*, to care for. *Chaucer* hath *recketh*, for careth. Hence *Retchleſs*, and *Retchleſſneſs*, for careleſs, and careleſſneſs; as in the *Saxon*.

Race; Runnet, or Renning. Hence *Racy*, ſpoken of Wine.

To *rait* Timber, and ſo Flax and Hemp, to put it into a Pond or Ditch, to water it, to harden, or ſeaſon it.

Raalings; Windings of the Wall.

To *rame*, To reach, perchance from *Rome*.

Reſh, It is ſpoken of Corn in the Straw, that is ſo dry that it eaſily durſes out, or falls out of the Straw with handling it. *Vox eſſe videtur* Ὀνοματοποιημένη.

To *rauk*, To ſcratch. A rauk with a Pin. Perchance only a Variation of Dialect for rake.

Redſhanks, Arſmart.

To *reck*; To wear away. His Sickneſs will *reek* him; that is, ſo waſte him as to kill him.

Reckans, Hooks to hang Pots or Kettles on over the Fire.

To *reem*, To cry, *Lancaſhire*, *ab A S.* Hræman, *Plorare*, *clamare*, *ejulare*, to weep with crying and bewailing, Hream, *ejulatus*.

To

To *rejumble*, *Lincoln.* as *it rejumbles upon my Stomach.* Fr. G. *Il regimbe ſur mon eſtomac*, i. e. calcitrat. *Sic autem dicimus ubi cibus in ventriculo fluctuat & nauſeam parit. Verb. aut Fr. G. à Præp.* Re, & *Fr. G.* Jambe, *It. Gamba ortum dut.* Skinner.

To *remble*, *Lincoln.* To move, or remove, *q. d. Remobiliare.*

A *Reward*, or good *Reward*; a good Colour, or Ruddineſs in the Face, uſed about *Sheffield* in *Yorkſh.*

Renty, Handſome, well-ſhap'd, ſpoken of Horſes, Cows, *&c.*

To *render*; To ſeparate, diſperſe, *&c.* I'll *render* them, ſpoken of ſeparating a Company. Perchance from rending *per paragogen*

Renniſh; Furious, paſſionate; a *renniſh* Bedlam.

To *reul*, To be rude, to behave ones ſelf unmannerly, to rig. A *reuling* Lad, a Rigſby.

To *reuze*, To extol, or commend highly.

To *rine*, To touch, *ab A S.* Hrinan, to touch, or feel.

To *ripple* Flax, To wipe off the Seed Veſſels.

Rooky, Miſty, a Variation of Dialect for *Reeky. Reek* is a general Word for a Steam or Vapour.

Rops, Guts, q. *Ropes*, *funes.* In the South the Guts prepared and cut out for Black-puddings or Links, are called *Ropes.*

Ream-penny, q. Rome-penny, which was formerly paid from hence to *Rome*, *Peter-pence.* He reckons up his *Ream pennies*, that is, tells all his Faults.

A *Roop*, a Hoarſneſs.

Rowty; Over-rank and Strong; ſpoken of Corn or Graſs.

To *rowt* or *rawt*; To lowe like an Ox or Cow. The old *Saxon* Word *Hrutan*, ſignifies to ſnort, ſnore, or rout in ſleeping.

To *ruck*; To ſquat, or ſhrink down.

Runches, and *Runchballs*; Carlock when it is dry, and withered.

Runnel, Pollard Wood; From runing up apace.

He *rutes* it; *Cheſh.* ſpoken of a Child, he cries fiercely, *i. e.* he *rowts* it, he bellows.

Rynt ye; By your leave, ſtand handſomely. As, *Rynt you Witch, quoth* Beſſe Locket *to her Mother*, Proverb, *Cheſhire.*

S.

Sackleſs, Innocent, faultleſs, without Crime, or Accuſation; a pure *Saxon* Word, from the Noun *Sac*, *Saca*, a Cauſe, Strife, Suit, Quarrel, *&c.* and the Præpoſition *leas*, without.

A *Saghe*; *i. e.* a Saw.

To *ſamme* Milk; To put the runing to it, to curdle it.

A *Sark*; a Shirt.

Saugh, and *Sauf*; Sallow.

A *Saur-pool*; a ſtinking Puddle.

Scaddle; That will not abide touching; ſpoken of young Horſes that fly out.

Scafe; Wild, ſpoken of Boys.

A *Scarre*, The Cliff of a Rock, or a naked Rock on the dry Land, from the *Saxon Carre*, *cautes.* This Word gave Denomination to the Town of *Scarborough. Pot ſcars*, Pot-ſhreds, or broken Pieces of Pots.

A *Scrat*; An Hermaphrodite; uſed of Men, Beaſts and Sheep.

Scrogs; Blackthorn.

Scrooby-graſs; Scurvy-graſs. Var. Dial.

A *Sean*, *Lincoln.* A kind of Net, *Proculdubio contract. a Latino & Gr. Sagena.* Skinner.

Seaves, Ruſhes, *ſeavy* Ground, ſuch as is overgrown with Ruſhes.

A *Seeing-glaſs*, a Looking-glaſs.

Seer; Several, divers. They are gone *ſeer* Ways. Perchance *ſeer* is but a Contraction of *ſever.*

Sell;

Sell, Self.

Selt, *Cheſh.* Chance, *Its but a* ſelt *whether*, it is but a Chance Whether.

Semmit, limber.

To *ſetter*, To cut the Dew-lap of an Ox or cow, into which they put *Helleboraſter*, which we call *Setterwort*, by which an Iſſue is made, whereout ill Humours vent themſelves.

Senſy, Not: Sign, Likelyhood, Appearance.

Senſine, *Cumb.* Since then. Var. Dial.

A *Shafman*, *Shafmet*, or *Shaftment*: The Meaſure of the Fiſt with the Thumb ſet up, *ab AS.* Seæft mund, Semipes.

Shan, *Lincoln.* Shamefacedneſs, *ab AS.* Scande, *confuſio*, *verecundia*; *item abominatio*, *ignominia.*

Shandy; Wild.

To *ſheal*; To ſeparate, moſt uſed of Milk. So to *ſheal* Milk is to curdle it, to ſeparate the Parts of it.

To *ſhear* Corn; To reap Corn.

No *ſhed*; No difference between Things, to *ſhead*, *Lanc.* to diſtinguiſh, *ab AS.* Sceadan to diſtinguiſh, disjoin, divide, or ſever. *Belgis* Scheyden, Scheeden.

Shed-Riners with a *Whaver*. *Cheſh.* Winning any Caſt that was very good, *i. e.* ſtrike off one that touches, *&c.* v. *Ryne.*

Shoods, Oat hulls, *Darbyſh.*

The *Shot-flagon*, or *Come again*; which the Hoſt gives to his Gueſts if they drink above a Shilling. *Darbyſh.*

A *Shippen*, a Cow-houſe, *ab AS.* Scypene. *Stabulum*, *Bovile*, a Stable, an Ox-ſtall.

A *Shirt-band*; *Yorkſh.* A Band.

Sib'd, A Kin, *no ſole ſib'd*, nothing akin; *No more ſib'd than Sieve and Riddle, that grew both in a Wood together.* Prov. *Cheſh. Syb*, or *Sybbe*, is an antient *Saxon* Word, ſignifying Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

Sickerly, Surely, à *Lat.* Secure.

Side, Long, *My Coat is very ſide*, i. e. very long. *Item* proud, ſteep, from the *Saxon ſide*, *ſid*; or the *Daniſh ſide*, ſignifying long.

A *Sike*; a little Rivulet, *ab A S.* Sich, *ſulcus*, a Furrow, *vel potius ſulcus*, *aquarius*, *Lacuna*, *lira*, *ſtria*, *elix*, a Water Furrow, a Gutter, *Somner.*

Sike, Such. Var. Dial. *ſike* a thing, ſuch a thing.

To *ſile* down, *Lincoln.* to fall to the Bottom, or *ſubſide*, *fort*, *ab A S.* Syl, *Baſis*, *limen*, *q. d. ad fundum delabi*, Skinner.

Sizely, Nice, proud, coy.

To *ſkime*; To look aſquint, to glee.

Skellerd; Wrapt, caſt, become crooked. *Darb.*

Skatloe; Loſs, Harm, Wrong, Prejudice, *One doth the ſkath, and another hath the ſcorn.* Prov. *ab A S.* Scædan, Sceadhian, *Belg.* Schæden, *Teut.* Schaden *Dan.* Skader, *nocere. Add ſkath to ſcorn.* Prov. of ſuch as do Things both to their Loſs and Shame.

A *Skeel*, a Collock.

A *Slab*, The outſide Plank of a Piece of Timber when ſawn into Boards. Its a Word of general Uſe.

Slape, Slippery, *vox uſatitiſſimo.*

Slape-ale, *Lincolnſh.* Plain Ale is oppoſed to Ale medicated with Wormwood, or Scurvy-graſs, or mixed with any other Liquor: *Fortean*, *licet ſenſus non parum variet*, *ab alt.* Slape *quod agro Lincolnſh. lubricum & mollem ſignificat*, *i. e.* ſmooth Ale, *hoc a verbo*, to ſlip, *Skinner.*

To *ſlat* on, to leck on, to caſt on, or daſh againſt. Vox ὀνοματοπ.

To *ſleak* out the Tongue, To put it out by way of Scorn. *Cheſh.*

Sleck, Small Pit-coal.

To *ſleck*, *i. e.* Slack, to quench, or put out the Fire, *v. g.* or ones thirſt.

To

To *ſleech*, To dip, or take up Water.

To *ſlete* a Dog, is to ſet him at any thing, as Swine, Sheep, *&c.*

Slim, *Lincolnſh.* à *Belg.* Slim, *Teut.* Schlim, *vilis*, *perverſus*, *pravus*, *doloſus*, *obliquus*, *diſtortus.* Skinner. Its a Word generally uſed in the ſame Senſe with Sly. Sometimes it ſignifies ſlender bodied, and thin cloathed.

To *ſlive*, *Lincolnſh.* à *Dan.* Slæver, *ſerpo*, *Teut.* Schleiffen, *humi trahere*, *hinc & Lincolnſh.* a ſliverly Fellow, *Vir ſubdolus*, *vafer*, *diſſimulator*, *veterator.* Sliven; idle, lazy.

Slokened, Slockened, *q.* ſlackened, choaked, Var. Dial. as a Fire is choaked by throwing Water upon it.

The *Slote* of a Ladder or Gate, the flat Step, or Bar.

To *ſlot* a Door; *Lincolnſh. i. e.* To ſhut it, à *Belg.* ſluyten. *Teut.* ſchlieſſen, *claudere*, *occludere*, *obſerare*, *Belg.* ſlot, *ſera*, *clauſtrum*, *ferreum.*

A *Slough*, A Huſk; it is pronounced *ſluffe.*

To *ſlump*; To ſlip, or fall plum down in any wet, or dirty Place.

To *ſmartle* away; To waſte away.

To *ſmittle*, To infect, from the old *Saxon ſmittan*, and *Dutch ſmetten*, to ſpot or infect, whence our Word *ſmut.*

Smopple, Brittle, as *ſmopple* Wood, *ſmopple*, Pye-cruſt, *i. e.* ſhort and fat.

To *ſnape* or *ſneap*; To check; as Children eaſily *ſneaped*; Herbs and Fruits *ſneaped* with cold Weather. It is a general Word all over *England.*

The *ſnaſte*; The burnt Week or Snuff of a Candle.

To *ſnathe* or *ſnare*; To prune Trees, to cut off the Boughs of Aſh, or other Timber Trees; of which this Word is uſed, as prune is of Fruit Trees. A *ſnathe.*

Snever; Slender, an uſual Word.

A *ſnever-ſpawl*, a ſlender Stripling.

Sneck the Door, Latch the Door; the *ſneck* or *ſnecket* of a Door (according to *Skinner*) is the String which draws up the Latch to open the Door: *neſcio an à Belg.* ſnappen, *Corripere, quia ſci. cum janua aperienda eſt, ſemper arripitur.*

To *ſnee*, or *ſnie*; To abound, or ſwarm. He *ſnies* with Lice, he ſwarms with them.

To *ſnite*; To wipe. Snite your Noſe, *i. e.* wipe your Noſe, à ſchneutzen, *Belg.* ſnutten, ſnotten, *Nares emungere, Dan.* ſnyder *emunge, à ſnot ſubſtantivo*, to wipe off the Shot.

A *ſnithe* Wind, *Vox elegantiſſima, agro Lincolnſh. uſatitiſſima, ſignificat autem veltum valdè frigidum & penetrabilem, ab A S.* ſnidan, *Belg. ſneiden*; *Teut.* ſchneiden, *ſcindere, ut nos dicimus*, a cutting Wind. *Skinner.*

Snod, and *ſnog*; Neat, handſome; as *ſnogly* gear'd, handſomely dreſt.

Snog Malt; Smooth with few Combs.

A *So*, or *ſoa*, A Tub with two Ears, to carry on a Stang.

A *Sock*, or *Plough-ſock*, A Plough-ſhare.

A *Soſs*; A mucky Puddle.

A *Sod*; A Turf; I will die upon the Sod, *i. e.* in the Place where I am. Sods are alſo uſed for Turfs in the Midland Part of *England.*

To *Soil* Milk; To cleanſe it, *potius* to *ſile* it, to cauſe it to *ſubſide*, to ſtrain it, v. *ſile.*

A *Sile-diſh*; A ſtraining, or cleanſing Diſh.

Sool or ſowle; Any thing eaten with bread.

To *ſowl* one by the Ears, *Lincolnſh.* i. e. *Aures ſumma vi vellere*; *credo a* ſow, *i. e. Aures arripere & vellere, ut ſuibus canes ſolent.* Skinner.

Soon; The Evening, *a Soon*, at Even.

A *Spackt*; Lad, or Wench; apt to learn, ingenious, *Pat*, in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire.*

A

A *Sparcel*, A Rope to tye a Cow's hinder Legs.

To *ſpane* a Child, To wean it.

To *ſparre*, or *ſpeir*, or *ſpurre*; To aſk, enquire, cry at the Market, *ab A S.* ſprian, to ſearch out by the Track, or Trace, or enquire, or make diligent ſearch.

To *ſpar* the Door, To bolt, bar, pin, or ſhut it, *ab A S.* Sparran, *Obdere, claudere.* This Word is alſo uſed in *Norfolk*, where they ſay, *ſpar the Door, an emis he come*, i. e. ſhut the Door, leſt he come in.

A *Spaut*, or *Spowt*, A Youth.

To *ſpelder*, To ſpell.

The *Speer*, *Cheſh.* The Chimney Poſt. *Rear'd againſt the Speer*, ſtanding up againſt the Chimney Poſt.

Spice, Raiſins, Plums, Figs, and ſuch like Fruit. *Yorkſh. Spice* à *ſpecies.*

A *Staddle*; A Mark, or Impreſſion made on any thing by ſomewhat lying upon it. So Scars or Marks of the Small-pox are called *Staddles.* Alſo the Bottom of a Corn mow, or Hay-ſtack, is called the Staddle.

A *Stang*, A wooden Bar: *ab A S. ſtang, ſudes, vectis Teut.* ſtang, *pertica, contus, ſparus, vectis. Datur & Camb. Br.* Yſtang *Pertica, ſed noſtro fonte hauſtum.* This Word is ſtill uſed in ſome Colleges in the Univerſity of *Cambridge*; to *ſtang* Scholars in *Chriſtmas* time, being to cauſe them to ride on a Colt-ſtaff, or Pole, for miſſing of Chapel. It is uſed likewiſe here (in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*) for the fourth Part of an Acre, a Rood. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

A *Start*, A long Handle of any thing, a Tail, as it ſignifies in *Low Dutch*, ſo a *Redſtart* is a Bird with a red Tail.

Stark, Stiff, weary, *ab A S.* ſterc, ſtrace, *Rigidus, durus, Belg. & Dan.* ſterck, *Teut.* ſtarck, *validus, robuſtus, firmus, v.* Skinner.

Staw'd;

Staw'd; Set, from the *Saxon Stow*, a Place originally from *ſtatio* and *ſtatuo*. Hence, I ſuppoſe, *ſtowing* of Goods in the Hold of a Ship, or in a Store-houſe.

A *Stee*; a Ladder, in the *Saxon*, *ſtegher* is a Stair, *gradus ſcale*, perchance from *ſtee*.

Stead; Is uſed generally for a Place, as, It lies in ſuch a Stead, *i. e.* in ſuch Place, whereas elſewhere only *in ſtead*, is made uſe of for *in Place*, or in the Room of.

To *ſteak*, or *ſteick*, or *ſteke* the Dure; to ſhut the Door. *à Teut. & Belg.* ſtecken, ſteken, to thruſt, or put, to ſtake.

To *ſteem*; To beſpeak a thing.

A *Steg*; A Gander.

To *ſtein*, or *ſteven*; *idem.*

Stiven, Sternneſs, perhaps from Stiffe.

A *ſtife* Quean; A luſty Quean; *ſtife*, in the old *Saxon*, is obſtinate, ſtiff, inflexible.

Stife Bread, Strong Bread, made with Beans and Peaſe, &c. which makes it of a ſtrong Smell and Taſte.

Stithe; Strong, ſtiff, *ab A S. ſtidh*, ſtiff, hard, ſevere, violent, great, ſtrong, *ſtithe* Cheeſe, *i. e.* ſtrong Cheeſe.

A *Stithy*, an Anvil, *à prædict. A S.* ſtidh, *rigidus, durus. Quid enim incude durius?*

A *ſtot*, a young Bullock, or Steer; a young Horſe in *Chaucer*, *ab A S. ſtod*, or *ſteda*, a Stallion, alſo a War Horſe, a Steed.

Stood, Cropt, Sheep are ſaid to be ſtoo'd whoſe Ears are cropt, and Men who wear their Hair very ſhort.

A *Stoop*, or *Stowp*, a Poſt faſtened in the Earth, from the *Latin ſtupa*.

Stocks bill, Geranium Robertianum.

A *ſtound*, q. Stand, a wooden Veſſel to put ſmall Beer in. Alſo a ſhort Time, *a ſmall ſtound.*

A

A *Stowk*, q. Stalk, the Handle of a Pail, alſo a Shock of twelve Sheaves.

A *Stowre*, A Round of a Ladder, a Hedge-ſtake. Alſo the Staves in the Side of a Wain, in which the Eve-rings are faſtened, tho' the large and flat ones are called *Slots*.

Strandy; Reſtive, paſſionate, ſpoken of Children. Such they call *Strandy-mires*.

A *Strike* of Corn, a Buſhel, four Pecks, *à Teut.* Kornſtreiche, *Hoſtorium*, *vel radius*, ſtreichen, *Hoſtorio menſuram radere*, *coæquare*, *complanare*.

Strunt, The Tail or Rump, *ab AS.* ſteort, ſtert, *Belg.* ſtert, ſteert, *Teut.* ſtertz. *cauda: vel à Belg.* ſtront, *Fr. G.* Eſtron, *It.* ſtronzo *ſtercus*, *per Metonym. adjuncti*, Skinner.

Stunt, *Lincolnſh.* Stubborn, fierce, angry; *ab AS.* ſtunta, ſtunt, *ſtultus*, *fatuus*, *fortè quia ſtulti præferoces ſunt*, *vel* à *verbo*, to ſtand, *ut* Reſty, à *reſtando*, *Metaphorâ ab equis contumacibus ſumptâ*. Skinner.

1. A *Srom*, The Inſtrument to keep the Malt in the Fat.

2. *Struſhins*, Orts, from Deſtruction, I ſuppoſe. We uſe the Word *Struſhion* for Deſtruction. It lies in the Way of *Struſhion*, *i. e.* in a Likelyhood to be deſtroyed. Mr. *Brokeſby*.

A *Sturk*, A young Bullock, or Heifer. *ab AS.* Styrk, *Buculus* à.

To *ſturken*, To grow, thrive; *Throdden* is the ſame.

A *Swad*, *ſiliqua*, A Cod, a *Peaſe-ſwad*. Uſed metaphorically for one that is ſlender, a meer *ſwad*.

A *Swache*, a Tally, that which is fixt to Cloth ſent to dye, of which the Owner keeps the other Part.

Swale, Windy, cold, bleak.

To *ſwale* or *ſweal*; To ſinge or burn, to waſte or blaze away, *ab AS.* ſwælan, to kindle, to ſet on Fire, to burn.

A

A *Swang*, a freſh Piece of green Swarth lying in a Bottom, among arable, or barren Land. A Dool.

A *Swarth*, *Cumb.* The Ghoſt of a dying Man, *fort. ab AS.* ſweart. Black, dark, pale, wan.

Swathe, Calm.

To *ſwattle* away, To waſte.

A *Swathe bauk*, A Swarth of new mowen Graſs or Corn.

Sweamiſh, *i. e.* ſqueamiſh, uſed for modeſt.

To *ſweb*, To ſwoon. To *ſwelt*; *idem.*

A *Swill*, A Keeler to waſh in, ſtanding on three Feet.

To *ſwilker* ore; To daſh over. *Vox* ὀνοματοπ.

A *Swinhull*, or *ſwine-crue*, A Hogs-ſty.

Swipper, Nimble, quick, *ab AS.* ſwippre, crafty, ſubtle, cunning, ſly, wily.

To *ſwizzen*, To ſinge.

T.

THE *Tab* of a Shoe, The Latchet of a Shoe.

A *Tabern*, Cellar, *à Lat. Taberna.*

Tantrels; Idle People that will not fix to any Employment.

A *Tarn*, A Lake, or Meer-pool, a uſual Word in the North.

To *taſte*, *i. e.* to ſmell in the North; indeed there is a very great Affinity between theſe two Senſes.

To *tave*, *Lincolnſh.* To rage, *à Belg.* Tobben, Toppen, Daven, *Teut.* Toven, *Furere.* Sick People are ſaid to *tave* with the Hands when they catch at any thing, or wave their Hands, when they want the uſe of Reaſon.

To *Tawm*, To ſwoom.

To *teem*, or *team*, To pour out, to lade out of one Veſſel into another. *Credo à Danico* Tommer, *Haurio, exhaurio, vacuo*, tommer, *autem oritur à* Tom. *vacuus, v.* Skinner.

Teamful;

Teamful; Brimful, having as much as can be teamed in; in the antient *Saxon* it ſignifies fruitful, abundant, plentiful, from *Team*, *Soboles*, *fœtus* and full.

Teen, Angry, *ab AS.* Tynan, to provoke, ſtir, anger, or enrage. Good or fow *teen*, *Cheſh.* Good or foul taking.

A *Temſe*, a fine Sierce, a ſmall Sieve, *Belg.* Teems, Tems, *Fr. G.* Tamis. *It.* Tamiſio, Tamiſo, *cribrum*; whence comes our *Temſe* Bread.

To *tent*, to tend, or look to. Var. Dial. *Cheſh.* *I'll tent thee, quoth* Wood. *If I cannot rule my Daughter, I'll rule my Good.* Prov. *Cheſh.*

Tharn, *Lincolnſh.* Guts prepared, cleanſed, and blown up for to receive Puddings; *ab AS.* Dearm. *Belg.* Darm, Derm, *Teut.* Darm, Dearm. *ſimpl. inteſtinum.*

Theat, Firm, ſtaunch, ſpoken of Barrels when they do not run.

Thew'd, Towardly.

To *thirl*, To bore a Hole, to drill. *Lincolnſh.* *ab AS.* Dhryl, Dhyrel, *foramen.* Dhirlian, *Belg.* Drillen, *Perforare.* Skinner.

A *Thible*, or *thivel*, A Stick to ſtir a Pot. Alſo a Dibble, or ſetting Stick.

To *thole*, *Derb.* To brook, or endure; *thole* a while, *i. e.* ſtay a while. *Chaucer* hath *tholed*, for ſuffered, *ab AS.* Tholian, *ejuſdem ſignificationis.*

Thone, *thony*; *meâ ſententiâ*, *q.* thawn, damp, moiſt. *Skinner à Teut.* Tuncken, *macerare*, *intingere*, *deducit.*

A *Thrave*, a Shock of Corn, containing twenty-four Sheaves, *ab AS.* Threaf, *manipulus*, a Handful, a Bundle, a Bottle.

To *thrave*, *Lincolnſh.* To urge, *ab AS.* Thravian, *Urgere.*

To *threap*, *threapen*; To blame, rebuke, reprove, chide; *ab AS.* Threapan, Threapian, *ejuſdem ſignification.* To *threap Kindneſs upon one*, is uſed in

in another Senſe. To *threap* with us, is to urge, or preſs. It is no *threaping Ware*; ſo bad, that one need be urged to buy it. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

I'll *thrippa* thee, *Cheſh.* I'll beat or cudgel thee.

Very *throng*, Buſily employed.

To *throdden*, To grow, to thrive, to wax, to ſturken.

Thrutch, for thruſt, *Cheſh. Maxfield Meaſure, heap and thrutch.* Prov.

To *throw*, To turn as Turners do; *ab A S.* Thrawan, *quæ inter alia*, to wheel, turn, or wind, *ſignificat.*

To *thropple*, To throttle, or ſtrangle. Var. Dial. *Yorkſh.*

The *Thropple*, the Wind-pipe. *Yorkſh.* Dial.

To *thwite*, to wittle, cut, make white by cutting. *He hath thwitten a Mill-poſt into a Pudding-prick.* Prov.

Tider, or *Tidder*, or *Titter*, Soon, quickly, ſooner. From Tide, vid. *Aſlite.*

To *tifle*, To turn, to ſtir, to diſorder any thing by tumbling in it, ſo ſtanding Corn or Graſs is tifled when trodden down.

Till, To.

Timorous, By the Vulgar is here uſed for furious or paſſionate.

To *tine*, To ſhut, fence, *tine* the Door, ſhut the Door. *ab A S.* Tynan, to incloſe, fence, hedge, or teen.

Tipperd, Dreſt unhandſomely.

Tiny, Puny, little; it is uſually joined with little as an Augmentative; ſo they ſay, a little tiny thing.

Too too, Uſed abſolutely for very well, or good.

Toom, or *Tume*; empty; *A toom Purſe makes a Bleit* [*i. e.* baſhful] *Merchant.* Prov. *Manifeſte à Danico* Tom, *vacuus, inanis.*

To *toorcan*; To wonder or muſe what one means to do.

A

A *Towgher*, A Dower, or Dowry. Dial. *Cumb.*

Toothy, Peeviſh, crabbed.

Tranty, Wiſe and forward above their Age, ſpoken of Children. The ſame with *Audfarand.*

Trouts, Curds taken off the Whey when it is boiled; a ruſtick Word. In ſome Places they call them *Trotters.*

To *tum* Wool, to mix Wool of divers Colours.

A *Twill*, a Spoole, from Quill. In the South they call it *winding of Quills*, becauſe antiently, I ſuppoſe, they wound the Yarn upon Quills for the Weavers, tho' now they uſe Reeds. Or elſe Reeds were called Quills, as in *Latin*, *calami*. For Quills, or Shafts of Bird's Feathers, are now called *calami*, becauſe they are employed for the ſame uſe of writing, which of old Reeds only were, and to this Day are, in ſome Parts of the World. The Word *Pen*, now uſed for the Inſtrument we write with, is no other than the *Latin Penna*, which ſignifies the Quill, or hard Feather of any Bird, and is a very proper Word for it, becauſe our Pens are now made of ſuch Quills, which, as I ſaid, were antiently made of Reeds.

Treenware, Earthen Veſſels.

To *twitter*, to tremble, à *Teut.* Tittern, *Tremere*, *utrumque a ſono fictum.* This is a Word of general Uſe. My Heart *twitters.* To *twitter* Thread, or Yarn, is to ſpin it uneven, generally uſed alſo in this Senſe.

A *Tye-top*, A Garland.

U.

U-*Bach*; U-block, *&c.* v. Yu-bach, *&c.*

Umſtrid, Aſtride, aſtridlands.

Vinerous, Hard to pleaſe.

Unbeer, Impatient.

Ure; Udder.

To be *urled*, It is ſpoken of ſuch as do not grow.

Hence

Hence an *Urling*, a little dwarfiſh Perſon. In the South they call ſuch *Knurles*.

W.

A *Walker*, A Fuller, a *Walk-mill*, a Fulling-mill, *à Belg.* Walcher *Fullo, hoc* à *verb. Belg.* Walchen, *It.* Gualcare, *Pannos premere, calcare. Teut.* Walcken, *pannum polire, Omnia credo* à *Lat. Calcare.* Skinner.

To *wally*, To coquer, or indulge.

Walch; Inſipid, freſh, wateriſh; in the South we ſay *wallouiſh*, meaning ſomewhat nauſeous.

Walling, *i. e.* Boyling, it is now in frequent Uſe among the Salt-boilers at *Northwych*, *Namptwych*, &c.

To *walt*, To totter, or lean one way, to overthrow, from the old *Saxon Wæltan*, to tumble, or rowl, whence our weltring in Blood, or rather from the *Saxon Wealtian*, to real or ſtagger.

The *Wang-tooth*, the Jaw-tooth, *ab AS.* Wang, Wong, *mandibula.* Wone todh *ſeu potius* Wong-todh, *Dens caninus.*

Wankle, Limber, flaccid, tickliſh, fickle, wavering.

A *Want*, a Mole, *ab AS.* Wand. *Talpa.*

War, Worſe, *war* and *war*; worſe and worſe. Var. Dial.

To *warch*, or *wark*; To ake, to work, *ab AS.* Wark, *Dolor. Utrumque*, a Work.

To *wary*, *Lancaſh.* To curſe, *ab AS.* Warian, Werigan, *Execrari, Diris devovere.* To *wary*, *i. e*, Lay an Egg.

To *ware* ones Money, to beſtow it well, to lay it out in Ware.

Wariſht, That hath conquered any Diſeaſe, or Difficulty, and is ſecure againſt the Future, alſo well ſtored, or furniſhed.

To

To *warp*, to lay Eggs, a Hen *warps*. The ſame with *wary*.

A *Warth*, a Water-Ford: I find that *warth* in the old *Saxon* ſignifies the Shoar.

Warſtead, uſed in that ſenſe: q. Waterſtead.

Wa's me, woe is me: *Var. Dial.*

Way-bit, a little piece, a little way; a Mile and a way bit. *Yorkſh.*

Way-bread; Plantain; *ab AS.* Wæg-bræde, ſo called becauſe growing every where in Streets and Ways.

Weaky; moiſt.

Mown Graſs *welks*, that is, dries in order to becoming Hay. To *wilt*, for wither, ſpoken of green Herbs or Flowers, is a general Word.

To *welter*, to go aſide, or heavily, as Women with Child, or fat People; from the old *Saxon weal-tian*, to reel or ſtagger, or elſe from the *Saxon wel-tan*, to tumble or rowl, whence weltering in Blood.

To *wear* the Pot; to cool it.

To *weat* the Head, to look it. v. g. for Lice.

Wea-worth you, Woe betide you.

A *Weel*, *Lancaſh.* a Whirlpool, *ab AS.* Wæl, *vortex aquarum.*

Weet or *wite*; nimble, ſwift; uſed alſo in the South.

Weir or *waar*; *Northumberland*, Sea-Wrack, *Alga marina*, from the old *Saxon waar*, *alga marina*, *Fucus marinus*. The *Thanet* Men (ſaith *Somner*) call it *wore* or *woore*.

Wellaneer, alas.

To *wend*, to go.

Weſty; Dizzy, giddy.

Wharre, Crabs: *as ſowr as wharre*, Cheſhire.

A *wheady* Mile, a long Mile, a Mile longer than it ſeems to be. Uſed in *Shropſhire.*

Wheam or *wheem*; near, cloſe, ſo as no Wind can enter it: alſo very handſome and convenient for

one: as, *It lies wheem for me*, Cheſh. *ab AS.* Gecweme, grateful, acceptable, pleaſant, fit.

Wheamow, Nimble: *I am very wheamow, quoth the old woman, when ſhe ſtept into the Milk-bowl*, Prov.

A *Whee*, or *whey*, an Heifer. The only Word uſed here [in the Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſhire*] in that ſenſe.

A *Wheen-Cat*, a Queen-Cat: *Catus fœmina*. That Queen was uſed by the *Saxons* to ſignify the Female Sex, appears in that *QUEEN Fugol* was uſed for a Hen-fowl.

A *wheint* Lad, *q.* queint, a fine Lad: *ironice dictum*, Cheſh. Var. Dial. Alſo cunning, ſubtle.

A *Whinner-neb*, A lean, ſpare-faced Man. *Whinner*, I ſuppoſe is the name of ſome Bird that uſually builds in Whins, having a ſlender Bill or Neb. Mr. *Brokeſby*. I rather take it to be the Name of ſome Bird that frequents the Waters.

Whirkened, Choaked, ſtrangled.

A *Whiſket*, a Baſket, a Skuttle or ſhallow Ped.

To *white*, to requite, as *God white you*, God requite you, *Cheſh.* Var. Dial. white *pro* quite, quite *per Aphæreſin pro* requite.

To *white*, to blame: *You lean all the white off your ſell*, i. e. You remove all the Blame from yourſelf. V. *wite*.

To *wite*, to blame: *ab AS. Pœna, mulcta, q. ſupplicium. Chaucer* uſeth the Word for Blame.

To *whoave*, *Cheſh.* to cover or whelm over. *We will not kill but whoave*, Prov. *Cheſh.* Spoken of a Pig or Fowl that they have overwhelmed with ſome Veſſel in Readineſs to kill. *Ab A S.* Hwolf, Hwalf, a Covering or Canopy; Verb. *Hwalfian, camerare, fornicare*.

To *widdle*, to fret.

Wigger, Strong. A clear-pitch'd *wigger* Fellow.

The *wikes* of the Mouth, the Corners of the Mouth.

To *wizzle*, to get any thing away ſlily.

A

A *who whiſkin*, a whole great drinking Pot. *who* being the *Cheſhire Dialect* for whole, and a *whiſking* ſignifying a black Pot.

Whook't every Joint, Shook everp Joint. *Cheſh.*

A *wiegh*, or *waagh*. A Leaver, a Wedge, *ab AS.* Wæge, *Pondus, maſſa, libra.*

Willern, Peeviſh, wilful, *à Saxon, willer*, willing. *AS.* Wealk, *cochlea marina, Limax marinus: Higgin,* τρόμβος τρόχιλος, *Turbo, cochlea marina, quâ olim ad buccinandum utebantur. Hoc à verbo* Wealcan, *volvere, revolvere, quia ſci. ejus teſta in orbem, ſpiræ in modum contorquetur*, Skinner.

A *wind-berry*, a Bill-berry, or Whortle-berry.

A *wiſket*, v. Whiſket.

Winly, quietly.

Woat.———

A *wogh*, a Wall: *Lancaſhire, ab AS.* Wag, *Paries*, elſewhere in the North *wogh* is uſed for Wool, by a Change of the Dialect.

To *wonne* or *wun*; to dwell: to haunt or frequent: as *where won you?* where dwell you? *ab AS.* Wunian, Gewunian, *Habitare, manere, Belg.* Woonen, *Teut.* Wonen, Wohnen: *habitare, morari. Hæc ab AS.* Wunian, Gewunian. *Aſſueſcere*, q. d. *Ubi ſoles aut frequentas?*

Wood-wants, Holes in a Poſt or Piece of Timber, *q. d.* Places wanting Wood.

Worch-bracco, Cheſh. i. e. Work-brittle, very diligent, earneſt or intent upon one's Work. *Var. Dial.*

To be *worried*, to be choaked. *Worran* in the ancient *Saxon* ſignifies to deſtroy; in which ſenſe we ſtill ſay, A Dog *worries* Sheep.

A *wreaſel*, a Weaſel.

Wringle-ſtreas, or Straws; *i.e.* Bents, *item* Windle-ſtraws.

A *Wright*, Is the only Word in uſe here [Eaſt Riding of *Yorkſh.*] for a Carpenter. Mr. *Brokeſby.*

To *wyte*, *i. e.* Blame, v. Wite.

Y.

Yane, one: *yance*, once, *Var. Dial.*

Yare, Covetous, deſirous, eager, alſo nimble, ready, fit, tickliſh. It is uſed alſo in the South, *à Teut.* Geaher, Geah, *Fervidus, promptus, præceps, impatiens*: Geahe *Præcipitia*, Jearen, *Fervere, effervescere: vel parum deflexo ſenſu ab AS.* Gearo, Gearre, Chaucero *etiam* Yare, *Paratus, promptus, &c.* v. Skinner *cui præ reliquis omnibus arridet Etymon, ab AS.* Georn, *ſtudioſus, ſedulus, diligens, intentus.* Spoken of Graſs or Paſtures, it is freſh, green.

Yeardly, valde; *yearldy* much, *yeardly* great, that is very great.

The *Yeender*, or *Eender*: The Forenoon, *Derbyſh.*

A *Yate*; A Gate.

Yeander; Yonder, *Var. Dial.*

Yewd, or *Yod*; Went: *yewing*, going: *ab AS.* Eode, *ivit, iter fecit, conceſſit*, he went. *Chaucero* Yed, Yeden, *Yode eodem ſenſu. Spencer* alſo in his Fairy Queen, lib. 1. c. 10.

> *He that the blood-red Billows like a wall,*
> *On either ſide diſparted with his Rod,*
> *'Till all his Army dry-foot thro' them Yod.*

Speaking of *Moſes.*

Yoon, Oven: *Var. Dial.*

To *yowſter*, To feſter.

Yu-batch, Chriſtmas-batch, *Yu-block*, or *Yule-block, Chriſtmas*-block; *Yu-gams, Chriſtmas*-games, *ab AS.* Cehul: *Dan.* Jule-dag *natalis Chriſti: Hoc forte à Latino. Hebræo* Jubilum, *Skinner.*

Yuck, Linc. à Belg. Jeucken, Joocken, *Teut.* Jeucken, *prurire*: Jucken, *Fricare, Scabere.*

South and Eaſt Country WORDS.

A.

AN *Alp* or *Nope*, A Bulfinch. I firſt took Notice of this Word in *Suffolk*, but find ſince that it is uſed in other Countries, almoſt generally all over *England*.

An *Amper*, a Fault, or Flaw, in Linnen or Woollen Cloath, *Suſſ. Skinner* makes it to be a Word much uſed by the common or country People in *Eſſex*, to ſignify a Tumor, Riſing or Puſtule, *vel ab AS.* Ampre, Ompre, varix : *vel* à *Teut.* Empor, *ſurſum*, empor heben, emporen, *elevare*, *q. d. cutis elevatio.*

Anewſt, Nigh, almoſt, near hand, about, *circiter*, *Suſſ.* On-neaweſte, *prope*, *juxta*, *ſecus*, near, nigh ; à *Præp.* On, and neaweſte *vicinia.*

Arders, Fallowings, or Plowings of Ground. This is alſo a Northern Word.

Argol ; Tartar, or Lees of Wine.

Atter, Matter, *Pus*, *ſanies* : *a Teut. & Belg.* Eyter *ejuſdem ſignificati*, *vel ab ejus parente*, *AS.* Ater, *virus.*

Auk and *aukward*, Untoward, unhandy, *ineptus*, *ab AS.* Æwerd, *perverſus*, *averſus* ; *hoc ab Æ Præp.*

loquelari negativa privativa & Weard *versus, quasi dicas, qui ad nullam rem vel artem à natura comparatus est, iratâ Minerva natus. Huic autem* Aukward *omnino tum sensu tum Etymo opponitur* Toward. This is a Word used also in the North, as I am informed by Mr. *Brokesby.*

B.

A *Barth*, A warm Place, or Pasture for Calves or Lambs.

A *Barken*, or (as they use it in *Sussex*) *Barton*, a Yard of a House, a Backside, *vel a verbo*, to *Barre*, *vel à Germ. Bergen*, *Abscondere*, *AS.* Beorgan *munire*, *q. d. Locus clausus, respectu sci. agrorum.*

Baven, Brush-faggots, with the Brushwood at length, or in general Brushwood. *Nescio an q. d.* Feuine *Gallice a* Feu. *Focus. Vir Rev. deflectit a Belg.* Bauwen, *Teut.* Bawen, *Ædificare, cum fiat ex reliquis arborum pro ædificiis succisarum*, Skinner. *Utrumque Etymon me judice ineptum.*

Bain, Lithe, limber-jointed, that can bend easily, *Suffolk.*

Behither, On this Side. It answers to beyond. *Sussex.*

Behounch'd, Tricked up and made fine; a Metaphor taken from a Horse's Hounces, which is that Part of the Furniture of a Cart-horse, which lies spread upon his Collar, *Ess.* Ironically used.

A *Bishop*; The little spotted Beetle, commonly called the Lady-cow, or Lady-bird. I have heard this Insect in other Places called a *Golden-Knop*, and, doubtless, in other Countries, it hath other Names.

A *Bigge*, A Pap or Teat, *Ess.*

A *Billard*, A bastard Capon, *Suss.*

The *Bird* of the Eye, the Sight or Pupil, *Suff.*

Blighted Corn, Blasted Corn, *Suss.* Blight *idem quod* Milldew, *i. e. mel roscidum vel roscida quædam melligo*

melligo quæ fruges corrumpit : neſcio an à Teut. Bleych, *pallidus, à colore ſcilicet*, Skinner.

Bogge; Bold, forward, ſawcy. So we ſay, a very *bog* Fellow.

A *Bumby*, A deep Place of Mire and dung, a filthy Puddle.

A *Bugge*, Any Inſect of the *Scarabæi* Kind. It is, I ſuppoſe, a Word of general Uſe.

Budge; Adject. Briſk, jocund. You are very *budge*. To *budge*, verbally, is to ſtir or move, or walk away, in which Senſe it is, I ſuppoſe, of general Uſe.

A *Boſtal*, A Way up a Hill, *Suff.*

Bouds, i. e. Weevils, an Inſect breeding in Malt, *Norf. Suff. Eſſ.*

Bown, i. e. Swelled, *Norf.*

Brank, Buck-wheat, *Eſſ. Suff.* In ſome Countries of *England* they call it *Crap*.

A *Break*, i. e. Land plowed the firſt Year after it hath lain fallow in the Sheep-walks, *Norf.*

To *bricken*; To bridle up the Head. A ruſtick Word corrupted from Bridle.

A Sow goes to *Brimme*, i. e. To Boar. Of uſe alſo in the North.

Brine it hither, Bring it hither, *Suff.* Var. Dial.

To *brite*; Spoken of Hops, when they be over-ripe and ſhatter.

To *brook up*, Spoken of Clouds, when they draw together, and threaten Rain, they are ſaid to brook up

To *brutte*; to browſe, *Suff.* Dial.

The *Buck*, the Breaſt, *Suff.* It is uſed for the Body, or the Trunk of the Body; in *Dutch* and old *Saxon*, it ſignifies the Belly, *the Buck of a Cart*, i. e. the Body of a Cart.

Buckſome; Blithe, jolly, frolick, chearly. Some write it *Buxome*; ab *AS.* Bocſum, *Obediens, tractabilis, hoc à verbo* Bugan *flectere, q. d. flexibilis : quod*

eo confirmatur, quod apud Chaucerum Buxumneſs *exponitur* Lowlineſs, *Skinner.* It is uſed alſo in the North.

A *Bud*, A weaned Calf of the firſt Year, *Suſſ.* becauſe the Horns are then in the Bud.

Bullimong, Oats, Peaſe, and Vetches mixed, *Eſſ.*

A *Buttal*, a Bittern, à *Latino Buteo.* In the North a *Mire-Drum.*

C.

A *Caddow*, a Jack-daw, *Norf.* In *Cornwall* they call the *Guilliam* a Kiddaw.

Carpet-way, i. e. Green-way.

A *Cadma*, The leaſt of the Pigs which a Sow hath at one Fare; commonly they have one that is ſignally leſs than the reſt; it is alſo called the *Whinnock.*

A *Carre*, A Wood of Alder, or other Trees, in a moiſt, boggy Place.

A *Cart-rake*, *Eſſ.* A Cart-track, in ſome Countries called a Cart-rut, but more improperly, for whether it be *Cart-rake*, or originally *Cart-track*, the Etymology is manifeſt, but not ſo of *Cart-rut.*

Catch-land, Land which is not certainly known to what Pariſh it belongeth; and the Miniſter that firſt gets the Tithes of it enjoys it for that Year. *Norf.*

A *Chaviſh*, A chatting or pratling Noiſe among a great many, *Suſſ.*

Chizzell, Bran, *a Teut.* Kieſell, *Siliqua. Gluma*, *Suſſ. Kent.* It is alſo uſed in the North.

The *Church-litten*, The Church-yard, *Suſſ. Wilt. fort. ab AS.* Lædan, *Teut.* Leyten, *ducere, q. d. via ducens ad templum*, Skinner.

A *Chuck*, a great Chip, *Suſſ.* In other Countries they call it a *Chunk.*

Cledgy, i. e. Stiff, *Kent.*

Clever;

Clever; Neat, ſmooth, cleanly wrought, dextrous, *à Fr. G. Leger*, cleaverly, *q. d.* Legerly, Skinner. Of uſe alſo in the North.

A *Cobweb Morning*; A miſty Morning, *Norf.*

A *Combe*; A Valley, *Devon. Corn. ab AS.* Comb, comp. *à* C. Br. *eóque antiquo Gallico* Kum, Cwmm, *unde defluxit Gallicum recens* Combe, *Vallis utrinque collibus obſita*, Skinner.

A *Coomb*, or *Coumb* of Corn, Half a Quarter, *à Fr. G.* Comble *utrumque à Lat. Cumulus.*

A *Cob-iron*, An Andiron, *Eſſ. Leiceſterſh.*

A *Cob*, A Wicker-baſket to carry upon the Arm. So a Seed-cob, or Seed lib, is ſuch a Baſket for Sowing.

To *cope*; *i. e.* To chop or exchange, uſed by the Coaſters of *Norf. Suff.* &c. as alſo *Yorkſh.*

A *Coſſet* Lamb, or Colt, *&c.* i. e. A cade Lamb, a Lamb or Colt brought up by the Hand, *Norf. Suff.* This Word Dr. *Hammond*, in his Annotations on the New Teſtament, *p. 356. Act. cap. 7.* derives from the *Hebrew* קסימה ſignifying a Lamb.

Coſtard, The Head. It is a kind of opprobrious Word, uſed by way of Contempt.

A *Cottrel*, *Cornw. Devonſh.* A Trammel to hang the Pot on over the Fire. Uſed alſo in the North.

A *Cove*, A little Harbour for Boats, *Weſt Country.* Uſed alſo in the North from *Cavea.*

To *coure*, To ruck down, *ut mulieres ſolent ad mingendum, ab It.* Covare; *Fr. G.* Couver, *incubare, hoc à Lat. cubare.* It ſeems to be a general Word.

A *Cowl*, A Tub, *Eſſ.*

A *Cowſlip*, That which is elſewhere called an *Oxeſtip.*

A *Cragge*, A ſmall Beer-veſſel.

A *Crotch-tail*; A Kite; *Milvus caudâ forcipatâ.*

Crank; Briſk, merry, jocund, *Eſſex. Sanus, integer: ſunt qui derivant à Belg, & Teut.* Kranek, *quod prorſus contrarium ſc. ægrum ſignificat. Ab iſtis autem*

autem antiphraſibus totus abhorreo. Mallem igitur deducere ab Un *vel* Onkranck, *non æger, omiſſa per injuriam temporis initiali ſyllabâ*, Skinner. It is uſed alſo in *Yorkſhire*, Mr. *Brokeſby*.

Crap, Darnel, *Suſſ.* In *Worceſterſhire* and other Countries they call Buck-wheat *Crap*.

Crible, Courſe Meal, a Degree better than Bran, à *Latino cibrum*.

A *Crock*, An Earthen-pot to put Butter or the like in, *ab AS.* Croca, *Teut.* Krug. *Belg.* Krogh, Kroegh, *C. Br.* Crochan, *Dan.* Kruck, *Olla fictilis, vas fictile, Urceus*, Skinner.

To *crock*, *Eſſ.* To black one with Soot, or black of a Pot or Kettle, or Chimney-ſtock. This Black or Soot, is alſo ſubſtantively called *Crock*.

Crones; Old Ewes.

A *Cratch*, or *Critch*; A Rack; *ni fallor* à *Lat. Cratica, Craticula, Crates*.

Crawly mawly; Indifferently well, *Norf.*

A *Culver*, A Pigeon or Dove, *ab AS.* Culfer, Columba.

D.

DAG, Dew upon the Graſs. Hence Daggle-tail is ſpoken of a Woman that hath dabbled her coats with Dew, Wet, or Dirt.

It *dares* me, It pains or grieves me, *Eſſ. ab AS. Dare* ſignifying Hurt, Harm, Loſs. Uſed alſo in the North.

A *Dilling*; A Darling, or beſt-beloved Child.

A *Dibble*, An Inſtrument to make Holes in the Ground with, for ſetting Beans, Peaſe, or the like. Of general Uſe.

Diſh-meat: Spoon-meat, *Kent.*

To *ding*, To ſling, *Eſſ.* In the North it ſignifies to beat.

A *Dodman*, A Shell-ſnail, or Hodmandod, *Norf.*

A *Doke*;

A *Doke*, A deep Dint or Furrow, *Eſſ. Suff.*

A *Dool*, A long, narrow Green in a plowed Field, with plowed Land on each Side it; a broad Balk. *Fortè* à Dale, a Valley, becauſe when ſtanding Corn grows on both Sides it, it appears like a Valley. Of uſe alſo in the North.

A *Douter*, An Extinguiſher, *qu.* Doouter.

A *Drazill*, A dirty Slut.

To *drill* a Man in; To decoy or flatter a Man into any thing. To *drill*, is to make a Hole with a Piercer or Gimlet.

E.

E *Llinge*, Solitary, lonely, melancholly, far from Neighbours, *q. elongatus*, Suff. à *Gallico* Eſloigner. *Ellende* in the ancient *Saxon* ſignifies *procul*, far off, far from.

Ernful; i. e. Lamentable.

Erſh; The ſame that *Ediſh*, the Stubble after the Corn is cut, *Suff.* *Ediſc* is an old *Saxon* Word ſignifying ſometimes *Roughings*, *Aftermathes*.

F.

F *Airy-ſparks*, or Shel-fire, *Kent*, often ſeen on Cloaths in the Night.

A *Fare* of Pigs is ſo many as a Sow bringeth forth at one Time. To *farrow*, is a Word peculiar to a Sow's bringing forth Pigs. Our Language abounds in unneceſſary Words of this and other Kinds. So a Sheep is ſaid to yean, a Cow to calve, a Mare to foal, a Bitch to whelp, *&c.* All which Words ſignify no more than *Parere*, to bring forth. So for Sexes we have the like ſuperfluous Words, as Horſe, and Mare, Bull and Cow, Ram and Sheep, Dog and Bitch, Boar and Sow, *&c.* Whereas the Difference of Sex were better ſignified by a Termination.

Feabes,

Feabes, or *Feaberries*, Gooſeberries, *Suff. Leiceſterſh. Thebes* in *Norf.*

Fenny, *i. e.* Mouldy, fenny Cheeſe, mouldy Cheeſe, *Kent.* *Ab A S.* Fennig, *mucidus.*

Fimble Hemp, Early ripe Hemp.

Flags, The Surface of the Earth, which they pare off to burn, the upper Turf, *Norf.*

To *flaite*; To affright or ſcare. *Flaited* is the ſame with *gaſtered.*

A *Flaſket*; a long ſhallow Baſket.

Foiſon, or *Fizon*, The natural Juice or Moiſture of the Graſs, or other Herbs. The Heart and Strengh of it, *Suff.* à *Gallico* Foiſſonner, *abundare, vel fortè* à *Teut.* Feiſt, *pinguis*,

Footing time, *Norf.* is the ſame with Upſetting time in *Yorkſhire*, when the *Puerpera* gets up.

A *Foſtal*, *Forte* Foreſtal; a Way leading from the Highway to a great Houſe, *Suff.*

Frampald, or *Frampard*; Fretful, peeviſh, croſs, froward. As Froward comes from *From*, ſo may *Frampard.*

A *Frower*, an Edge tool uſed in cleaving Lath.

To *fraſe*, To break, *Norf.* It is likely from the *Latin* Word *frangere.*

Frobly mobly, Indifferently well.

G.

TO *gaſter*, To ſcare, or affright ſuddenly. *Gaſtred*, *Perterrefactus: ab AS.* Gaſt, *Spiritus, Umbra, Spectrum, q. d. Spectri alicujus viſu territus, vel q. d.* Gaſtrid *vel* ridden, *i. e.* à *ſpectro aliquo vel Ephialte invaſus & quaſi inequitatus*, Skinner. It is a Word of common Uſe in *Eſſex.*

A *Gattle-head*, *Cambr.* A ſorgetful Perſon, *ab AS.* Ofer-geotol *obliviosus, immemor.*

To *gaincope*, To go croſs a Field the neareſt Way, to meet with ſomething.

Gant

Gant, Slim, ſlender. It is, I ſuppoſe, a Word of general Uſe.

Gatteridge-tree is *Cornus fœmina*, or Prickwood, and yet Gatteridge-berries are the Fruit of *Euonymus Theophraſti*, i. e. Spindle-tree, or Louſe-berry.

Gare-brain'd, very heedleſs. Hare-brain'd is alſo uſed in the ſame Senſe; the Hare being a very timorous Creature minds nothing for fear of the Dogs, ruſhes upon any thing. *Gariſh* is the ſame, ſignifying one that is as 'twere in a Fright, and ſo heeds nothing.

Geazon, Scarce, hard to come by, *Eſſ.*

A *Gibbet*, a great Cudgel, ſuch as they throw up Trees to beat down the Fruit.

A *Gill*; a Rivulet, a Beck, *Suſſ.*

A *Gimlet*, an Inſtrument to bore a ſmall Hole, called alſo a Screw.

A *Goffe*; a Mow of Hay or Corn, *Eſſ.*

Gods-good, Yeaſt, Barm, *Kent*, *Norf.* *Suff.*

Gole, Big, large, full and florid. It is ſaid of rank Corn or Graſs, that the Leaf, Blade, or Ear is *goal.* So of a young Cockrel, when his Comb and Gills are red and turgid with Blood, that he is *goal.*

A *Gotch*, a large earthen or ſtone drinking Pot, with a great Belly like a Jugg.

A *goyſter*, To be frolick and ramp, to laugh aloud, *Suſſ.* Uſed alſo in *Yorkſhire.*

Gowts; *Somerſetſhire. Canales, cloacæ, ſau ſentinæ ſubterraneæ, proculdubio à Fr. G.* Gouttes, *gutæ, & inde verb.* Eſgouter, *guttatim transfluere. Omnia manifeſte à Lat. Gutta*, Skinner.

A *Grain-ſtaff*, A Quarter-ſtaff, with a ſhort pair of Tines at the End, which they call Grains.

To *grain*, or *grane*; To choak or throttle.

A *Gratton*; An Erſh or Eddiſh, *Suſſex.* Stubble, *Kent.*

The *Gray* of the Morning, Break of Day, and from thence till it be clear Light. That Part of Time

Time that is compounded of Light and Darkneſs, as Grey is of White and Black, which anſwer thereto.

A *Grippe*, or *Grindlet*; A ſmall Drain, Ditch, or Gutter.

H.

A *Hageſter*, A Magpie, *Kent.*

A *Hale*, *Suff. i. e.* A Trammel in the *Eſſex* Dial. *V.* Tramel.

A *Haw*, *Kent.* A Cloſe, *ab AS.* Haga *ſeu* Hæg, *Agellulus ſeu Cors juxta domum*, *hoc ab AS.* Hegian *ſepire.*

To *hare*, To affright or make wild; to go *harum ſtarum.*

To *heal*, To cover, *Suſſ.* As. *To heal the Fire, to heal a Houſe; to heal a Perſon in Bed*, i. e. to cover them, *ab AS.* Helan, to hide, cover, or heal. Hence in the Weſt, he that covers a Houſe with Slates, is called a *Healer* or *Hellier.*

To *hie*, To make Haſte, *vide hith* Haſte.

Haulm, or *Helm*, Stubble gathered after the Corn is inned, *ab AS.* Healm, Hielm, *Stipula*, *Culmus. Omnia* à *Lat. Calamus vel Culmus.*

Hogs, Young Sheep, *Northamptonſh.* Uſed alſo in the ſame Senſe in *Yorkſh.*

Hoddy, Well, pleaſant, in good Tune, or Humour.

A *Hodmandod*, A Shell-ſnail.

A *How*, Pronounced as Mow and Throw, a narrow Iron Rake without Teeth, to cleanſe Gardens from Weeds, *Raſtrum Gallicum.*

A *Hornicle*, a Hornet, *Suſſ.* Dial.

To *hotagoe*, To move nimbly, ſpoken of the Tongue, *Suſſ. You hotagoe your Tongue.*

A *Holt*; a Wood an ancient *Saxon* Word.

Hover Ground, *i. e.* Light Ground.

To *hummer*, To begin to neigh; *Vox Onomatopœum.*

I.

THE Door ſtands a *Jarr*, *i. e.* The Door ſtands half open, *Norf.*

A *Jugglemear*; a Quagmire, *Devonſh.*

An *Ice-bone*, a Rump of Beef, *Norf.*

K.

Kedge, Briſk, budge, lively, *Suff.*

A *Keeve*, *Devon.* A Fat wherein they work their Beer up before they turn it.

Kelter, or *Kilter*, Frame, Order, *Proculdubio (inquit Skinnerus)* à *Dan.* Opkilter *ſuccingo*, Kilter, *Cingo, vel forte* à *voce cultura. Non abſurde etiam deflectli poſſet* à *Teut.* Kelter, *torcular*, Skinnerus, *quem adi ſis.*

The *Kerfe*, The Furrow made by the Saw, *Suſſex*, *Eſſex.*

A *Kerle* of Veal, Mutton, &c. A Lion of thoſe Meats, *Devon.*

A *Kidder*, Badger, Huckſter, or Carrier of Goods on Horſeback, *Eſſ. Suff.*

A *Knacker*, One that makes Collars and other Furniture for Cart-horſes.

Knolles, Turneps, *Kent.*

L.

TO *lack*, To diſpraiſe.

A *Largeſs*, *Largitio*, a Gift to Harveſt-men particularly, who cry a *Largeſs* ſo many times as there are Pence given. It is alſo uſed generally by good Authors for any Gift.

A *Lawn* in a Park, Plain untilled Ground.

Laye,

Laye, as *Lowe* in the North, The Flame of Fire, tho' it be peculiarly uſed for the Steam of Charcoal, or any other burnt Coal, and ſo diſtinguiſhed from Flame, as a more general Word.

A *Leap*, or *Lib*, *Suff.* Half a Buſhel. In *Eſſex* a Seed-leap, or Lib, is a Veſſel or Baſket to carry Corn in, on the Arm to ſow. *Ab AS.* Sæd-leap, a Seed-baſket.

To *leaſe* and *leaſing*, To glean and gleaning, ſpoken of Corn, *Suff. Kent.*

A *Letch* or *Lech*; a Veſſel to put Aſhes in to run Water through, to make Lee or *Lixivium* for waſhing of Cloaths. A Buck.

Lee, or *Lew*; Calm, under the Wind, *Suff.*

As *Leef*, or *Leve*; as willingly, as good, ſpoken of a thing equally eligible. *Lever*, in *Chaucer*, ſignifies rather, tho' this Comparative be not now in Uſe with us.

A *Three or four-way Leet*; *trivium vel quadrivium*, Where three or four Ways meet.

A *Lift*, *i. e.* A Stile that may be opened like a Gate, *Norf.*

Lither, Lithe, flexible. It is uſed alſo for lazy, ſlothful.

Litten, V. Church-litten. *Lic-tune Saxonice cœmiterium.*

Lizen'd Corn, *q.* leſſened, *i. e.* Lank, or ſhrank Corn, *Suff.*

Long it hither, Reach it hither, *Suff.*

A *Loop*, a Rail of Pails, or Bars joined together like a Gate, to be removed in and out at pleaſure.

Lourdy; Sluggiſh, *Suff.* From the *French* Lourd, *ſocors*, *ignavus*, Lourdant, Lourdin *Bardus*. Dr. *Heylin*, in his Geography, will have *Lourdon* for a ſluggiſh, lazy Fellow, to be derived from *Lord Dane*, for that the *Danes*, when they were Maſters here, were diſtributed ſingly into private Houſes, and

and in each called the *Lord Dane*, who lorded it there, and lived such a slothful idle Life.

A *Lynchett*, A green Balk to divide Lands.

M.

A *Mad*, an Earth-worm, *Eſſ.* From the *High Dutch* Maden.

Mazzards, Black Cherries, West Country.

A *Meag*, or *Meak*; A Pease-hook, *Eſſ.*

A *Mere*, i. e. *Lynchet.*

To be *mirk'd*, or *merk'd*, To be troubled or disturbed in one's Mind, to be startled, probably from the *Saxon Merk*, signifying dark.

Miſagaſt, Mistaken, misgiven, *Suff.*

A *Mixon*, Dung laid on a Heap, or Bed, to rot and ripen, *Suſs. Kent.* I find that this Word is of general Use all over *England. Ab. AS.* Mixen, *Sterquilinium, utr. à* Meox, *fimus, hoc forte à miſceo & miſcela; quia eſt miſcela omnium alimentorum.*

A *Modher*, or *Modder*, *Moihther*, A Girl, or young Wench; used all over the Eastern Parts of *England*, v. g. *Eſ. Suff. Norf. Cambr.* From the ancient *Daniſh* Word *Moer*, *Quomodo* (saith Sir *H. Spelman in Gloſſario*) *à* Danis *oriundi Norfolciences puellam hodie vocant, quod interea rident Angli cæteri, vocis neſcientes probitatem. Cupio patrio meo ſuffragari idiomati. Intelligendum igitur eſt Norfolciam hanc noſtram* (*quæ inter alios aliquot Anglicæ Comitatus in Danorum tranſiit ditionem, An. Dom.* 876.) *Danis maximè habitatam fuiſſe, eorúmque legibus, lingua atque moribus imbutam. Claras illi virgines & puellas* (*ut Arctoæ gentes aliæ*) Moer *appellabant. Inde quæ canendo heroum laudes & poemata palmam retulere* (*teſte Olao Wormio*) Scaldmoer, *i. e.* Virgines cantatrices; *quæ in prælis gloriam ex fortitudine ſunt adeptæ* Sciold Moer *hoc eſt Scutiferas virgines nuncupárunt. Eodem nomine ipſæ, Amazones, &c. En quantum in ſpreta jam voce antiquæ*

gloriæ. Sed corrumpi hanc fateor vulgari labio, quod Mother *matrem ſignificans etiam pro* Moer, *h. e. puella pronunciat.*

A *Muckinder*, A Cloth hung at Childrens Girdles to wipe their Noſes on, from *Mucus narium*; from which Word comes alſo our *Engliſh Muck*, uſed eſpecially in the North.

Muckſon up to the Huckſon, Devon. Dirty up to the Knuckles.

The *Mokes* of a Net, the Maſhes, or Meiſhes, *Suſſex.*

Mulch, Straw half rotten.

N.

A *Nail* of Beef, *v. g. Suſſ. i. e.* The Weight of eight Pounds.

Newing, Yeaſt, or Barm, *Eſſ.*

Near now, Juſt now, not long ſince, *Norf.*

To *not*, and *notted*, *i. e.* Polled, ſhorn, *Eſſ. Ab AS.* Hnot, *ejuſdem ſignificationis.*

Nuſh'd, Starved in the bringing up.

O.

OLD Land, Ground that hath lain untilled a long Time, and is new plowed up, *Suff.* The ſame in *Eſſex* is called *Newland.*

Ollet, Fewel, *q. d.* Ellet, *ab AS.* Ælan, Onælan, *accendere, Dan.* Eld. Ignis.

Oaſt, or *Eaſt*; The ſame that *Kiln*, or *Kill, Somerſetſh.* and elſewhere in the Weſt.

Orewood, Quoedam Algoe ſpecis quae Cornubioe agros mirifice foecundat, ſic dicta forte, quod ut Aurum incolas locupletet, & auro emi meretur. Eaſt autem vox Cornubioe fere propria. Sea-wrack, ſo called in *Cornwal*, where they manure their Land with it, as they do alſo in *Scotland*, and elſewhere.

Ope

Ope Land, Ground plowed up every Year, Ground that is looſe or open, *Suff.*

P.

A *Paddock*, A Frog, *Eſſ.* Minſhew *deflectit* à *Belg.* Padde *Bufo.* A *Paddock*, or *Puddock*, is alſo a little Park, or Encloſure.

A *Paigle*, It is of Uſe in *Eſſex*, *Middleſex*, *Suffolk*, for a Cowſlip; Cowſlip with us ſignifying what is elſewhere called an Oxſlip.

A *Petticoat*, Is in ſome Places uſed for a Man's Waſtecoat.

Peaſe-bolt, i. e. Peaſe-ſtraw, *Eſſ.*

Pipperidges, Barberries, *Eſſ. Suff.*

To *play*, Spoken of a Pot, Kettle, or other Veſſel full of Liquor, *i. e.* to boil, playing hot, boiling hot. In *Norfolk* they pronounce it *plaw. Vox generalis.*

A *Poſe*, a Cold in the Head, that cauſes a Running at the Noſe.

A *Poud*; a Boil, or Ulcer, *Suff.*

A *Prigge*, a ſmall Pitcher. This is, I ſuppoſe, a general Word in the South Country.

Puckets, Neſts of Caterpillars, *Suff.*

A *Pitch*; A Bar of Iron, with a thick, ſquare pointed End, to make Holes in the Ground by pitching down.

Q.

Q*Uotted*, *Suff.* Cloyed, glutted.

R.

R*Athe*, Early, *Suff.* As *Rathe in the Morning*, *i. e.* early in the Morning. *Rathe-ripe Fruit*,

i. e. early Fruit, *fructus proecoces, ab AS.* Radh, Radhe, cito.

A *Riddle*, An oblong sort of Sieve to separate the Seed from the Corn, *ab AS.* Hriddel, *cribrum, hoc* à Hreddan, *liberare, quia sc. cribrando partes puriores* à *crassioribus liberentur*, because it rids the Corn from the Soil and Dross.

A *Ripper*, A Pedder, Dorser, or Badger, *Sus.*

Rising, Yeast, Beergood.

Roughings; Latter Grass, after Mathes.

Rosil, or *Rosilly*; Soil, Land between Sand and Clay, neither light nor heavy. I suppose from *Rosin*, which here in *Essex* the Vulgar call *Rosill.*

To *rue*; To sift, *Devonsh.*

S.

TO *santer* about, Or go santering up and down. It is derived from *Sanctæ terræ, i. e.* The Holy Land, because of old Time, when there were frequent Expeditions thither, many idle Persons went from Place to Place, upon Pretence that they had taken, or intended to take, the Cross upon them, and to go thither. It signifies to idle up and down, to go loitering about

Say of it, *i. e.* Taste of it, *Suff. Say* for *Assay, per Aphoeresin, Assay* from the *French essayer*, and the *Italian assaggiare*, to try, or prove, or attempt, all from the Latin Word *sapio*, which signifies also to taste.

A *Scopperloit*, A Time of Idleness, a Play-time.

A *Seame* of Corn of any sort; A Quarter, eight Bushels, *Ess. ab AS. seam, & hoc fortè à Groeco* σάγμα a Load, a Burthen, a Horse-load; It seems also to have signified the Quantity of eight Bushels, being often taken in that Sense in *Matth. Paris. Somner.*

A *Seam* of Wood; an Horse-load: *Suss. ejusdem originis.*

Sear;

Sear, dry, oppoſed to green, ſpoken only of Wood, or the Parts of Plants, from the *Greek* ξηρὸς *aridus*. Hence perhaps *Woodſear*.

Seel, or *ſeal*, Time or Seaſon; *It is a fair* Seel *for you to come at*, *i. e.* a fair Seaſon or Time; ſpoken ironically to them that come late, *Eſſ. ab AS. Sæl.* Time. *What Seel of Day?* What time of Day?

To go *ſew*, *i. e.* To go dry, *Suſſ.* Spoken of a Cow.

A *Shaw*, a Wood that encompaſſes a Cloſe, *Suſſ. ab AS.* Scuwa *umbra*; a Shadow.

A *Shawle*, a Shovel to winnow withal, *Suſſ. videtur contractum à Shovel.*

A *Sheat*, a young Hog, *Suff.* In *Eſſex* they call it a *Shote*, both from ſhoot.

Shie, or *ſhy*; Apt to ſtartle and flee from you, or that keeps off and will not come near. *It.* Schifo, *à Belg.* ſchouwen, ſchuwen, *Teut.* ſchewen, *vitare*, Skinner. *Vox eſt generalis.*

Sheld; Flecked, party-coloured, *Suff. inde* Sheldrake and Sheld fowle, *Suſſ.*

To *ſhimper*; To ſhimmer or ſhine, *Suſ.* Dial.

A *ſhowel*, a Blind for a Cow's Eyes; made of Wood.

To *ſhun*; To ſhove; *Suſſ.* Dial.

Sibberidge, or *ſibbered*; the Banes of Matrimony, *Suff. ab AS.* ſyb, ſybbe, Kindred, Alliance, Affinity.

A *Shuck*, an Huſk or Shell, as Bean-ſhucks, Bean ſhells, *per Anagrammatiſmum* τῆς Huſk *forte.*

Sizzing, Yeaſt or Barm, *Suſſ.* from the ſound Beer or Ale in working.

Sicly; Surly, moody, *Suſſ.*

Sig; Urine, Chamber-lie.

Sile; Filth, becauſe uſually it ſubſides to the Bottom.

Simpſon; Grounſel, *ſenecio*, *Eſſ. Suff.*

A *Size* of Bread, and Cue of Bread, *Cambridge.* The one ſignifies half, the other one-fourth Part of a Half-penny Loaf. That Cue is nothing but *q*, the firſt Letter of Quarter or Quadrans is manifeſt. Size comes from *Scindo.*

Skaddle, *ſcathie*; Ravenous, miſchievous, *Suſſ. ab AS.* Skade, Harm, Hurt, Damage, Miſchief; or *ſcædan*, *loedere*, *nocere.* Prov. One doth the *Skathe*, and another hath the Scorn; *i. e.* One doth the Harm, and another bears the Blame. *Supra* among the Northern Words.

A *Skip* or *ſkep*; a Baſket, but not to carry in the Hand: a *Bee-ſkip*, a Bee-hive.

Skrow; Surly, dogged; Uſed moſt adverbially, as to look ſhrow, *i. e.* That is to look ſowrly, *Suſſ.*

Skeeling, An Iſle, or Bay of a Barn, *Suſſ.*

To *ſkid* a Wheel; *Rotam ſufflaminare*, with an Iron Hoop faſtened to the Axis to keep it from turning round upon the Deſcent of a ſteep Hill, *Kent.*

A *ſlappel*, a Piece, Part, or Portion, *Suſſ.*

To *ſlump*; To ſlip, or fall plum down into any dirty, or wet Place. It ſeems to be a Word made *per onomatopoeian* from the Sound.

A *Snagge*, a Snail, *Suſſ.* Dial.

A *Snurle*, a Poſe or Cold in the Head, *Coryza*, Suff.

Span new, Very new, That was never worn or uſed. So ſpick and ſpan new.

The *Snaſte*; The burnt Week or Snuff of a Candle.

A *Snathe*; The Handle of a Sithe.

A *Spurget*; a Tagge, or Piece of Wood to hang any thing upon.

A *Spurre-way*; a Horſe-way through a Man's Ground, which one may ride in by right of Cuſtom.

To *ſpurk* up; To ſpring, ſhoot, or briſk up.

To

To *ſquirm*; To move very nimbly about, after the manner of an Eel. It is ſpoken of an Eel.

To *ſummerland* a Ground, To lay it fallow a Year, *Suff.*

A *ſoller*, or *ſolar*, an upper Chamber or Loft, *à Latino ſolarium.*

To *ſquat*, To bruiſe or make flat by letting fall. *Active Suſſ.*

A *Staffe* of Cocks, a Pair of Cocks.

A *Stank*; a Dam or Bank to ſtop Water.

Stover; Fodder for Cattle: *ab Eſtover, Gal.*

A *ſwamp*; a low hollow Place in any Part of a Field.

The *ſteal* of any Thing, *i. e. Manubrium.* The Handle, or *Pediculus*, The Foot-ſtalk: *à Belg.* ſteel, ſtele. *Teut. ſtiel Petiolus.*

A *Speen*, or *ſpene*; A Cow's Pap; *Kent. ab AS.* ſpana, *mammæ, ubera.*

A *ſoſſe-bangle*; a ſluttiſh, flattering, lazy Wench, a ruſtic Word, only uſed by the Vulgar.

A *ſtew*; a Pool to preſerve Fiſh for the Table; to be drawn and filled again at pleaſure.

A *Stoly* Houſe, *i. e.* A clutter'd, dirty Houſe, *Suff.*

A *Strand*; One of the Twiſts of a Line, be it of Horſe-hair or ought elſe, *Suſſ.*

A *Stound*; A little while, *Suff.* q. a Stand.

The *Strig*; The Foot-ſtalk of any Fruit, *Petiolus*, Suſſ.

Stamwood; The Root of Trees ſtubbed up, *Suſſ.*

A *Stuckling*; An Apple-paſty or Pye, *Suſſ.*

Stufnet; a Poſnet or Skillet, *Suſſ.*

A *ſtull*; a Luncheon, a great Piece of Bread, Cheeſe, or other Victuals, *Eſſ.*

Sturry, Inflexible, Sturdy and Stiff; *Stowre* is uſed in the ſame Senſe, and ſpoken of Cloth, in Oppoſition to Limber.

A *Stut*, a Gnat; *Sommerſet*, *ab AS.* Stut, *Culex.*

Stover; Fodder for Cattle; as Hay, Straw, or the like, *Eſſ.* from the *French* Eſtouver *fovere*, according to *Cowel*. *Spelman* reduces it from the *French* Eſtoffe *materia*, & Eſtoffer, *neceſſaria ſuppeditare.*

Swads; Pods of Peaſe, or the like Pulſe.

To *ſweale*, To ſinge or burn, *Suſ.* A ſwealed Pig, a ſinged Pig; *ab AS. ſwoelan*, to kindle, to ſet on fire, or burn.

To *ſworle*; To ſnarl as a Dog doth, *Suſſ.*

T.

A *Tagge*, a Sheep of the firſt Year, *Suſſ.*

Techy, i. e. *Touchy*, Peeviſh, croſs, apt to be angry.

To *Tede* Graſs, To ſpread abroad new mowen Graſs, which is the firſt thing that is done in order to the drying it, and making it into Hay.

Tewly, or *Tuly*, Tender, ſick: *Tuly* ſtomached, weak ſtomached.

To *toll*; To entice or draw in, to decoy or flatter, as the Bell tolling calls in the People to the Church.

Temſe-bread, *i. e.* Sifted Bread, from the *French* Word *Tamis*, a Sieve or Sierce.

Very *tharky*, very dark, *Suſſ.*

A *Theave*; An Ewe of the firſt Year, *Eſſ.*

Tiching, *Devonſh. Cornw.* Setting up Turves that ſo they may be dried by the Sun, and fit to burn upon Land.

To *tine*, or *tin* a Candle, To light it, *ab AS.* Tynan, *accendere*, *hinc* Tinder.

A *Tovet*, or *Tofet*; Half a Buſhel, *Kent. à noſtro* Two, *AS. Tu*, *Duo*, & Fat *menſuram unius pecci ſignante*, a Peck.

A

A *Trammel*, an Iron Inſtrument hanging in the Chimney, whereon to hang Pots or Kettles over the Fire, *Eſſ.*

Treaf; Peeviſh, froward, pettiſh, very apt to be angry.

A *Tumbrel*, a Dung cart.

Trewets, or *Truets*; Pattens for Women, *Suff.*

A *Trip* of Sheep, *i. e.* a few Sheep, *Norf.*

A *Trug*; a Trey for Milk, or the like, *Suſſex* Dial.

To *trull*, To trundle; *per contractionem*, Suff.

V.

TO *vang*; To anſwer for at the Font as Godfather. He *vang'd to me at the Vant*, Somerſetſhire, *in Baptiſterio pro me ſuſcepit*, *ab AS*, Fengan, to receive, alſo to undertake, *verſo* f *in* v, *pro more loci.*

Velling, Plowing up the Turf, or upper Surface of the Ground, to lay on Heaps to burn. *Weſt-Country.*

A *Voor*, a Furrow, *Suff.*

A *Vollow*, a Fallow, *Suff.* Generally in the *Weſt-Country* they uſe *v* inſtead of *f*, and *z* inſtead of *s.*

Vrith; Etherings, or Windings of Hedges, *teneri rami Coryli, quibus inflexis ſepes colligant & ſtabiliunt: ab AS.* Wrydhan, *torquere, diſtorquere, contratorquere:* Wridha, *lorum*, Wridelf, *Faſcia, quia ſci. hi rami contorti inſtar lori & Faſcioe ſepes colligant*, Skinner.

W.

W*Attles*, Made of ſplit Wood, in faſhion of Gates, whereing they uſe to fold Sheep, as elſewhere in Hurdles, *Suff. ab AS. watelas*, Crates, Hurdles.

Welling, or Whey, Is heating it ſcalding hot, in order to the taking off the Curds. *Welling* or *walling*, in old *Engliſh*, is boiling.

A

A *Wem*, a ſmall Fault, Hole, Decay or Blemiſh; eſpecially in Cloth, *Eſſ. ab AS. Wem*, a Blot, Spot, or Blemiſh.

A *Were*, or *wair*; a Pond or Pool of Water, *ab AS. Wær* a Fiſh-pond, a Place or Engine for catching and keeping of Fiſh.

A *Whapple* Way, *i. e.* Where a Cart and Horſes cannot paſs, but Horſes only, *Suſſ.*

A *Wheeden*, a ſimple Perſon, *Weſt.*

A *wheady Mile*, a Mile beyond Expectation, longer than it ſeems to be.

Whicket for *whacket*; Or *quittee* for *quattee*, i. e. *Quid pro quo*, *Kent.*

To *whimper*, To begin to cry.

A *Whittle*, a double Blanket, which Women wear over their Shoulders in the Weſt-Country, as elſewhere ſhort Cloaks, *ab AS.* Hwitel, *Sagum*, *Saga*, *læna*, a kind of Garment, a Caſſock, an *Iriſh* Mantle, *&c.* v. *Somner.*

Willows Bench; a Share of the Huſband's Eſtate which Widows in *Suſſex* enjoy, beſide their Joyntures.

To *wimme*; *Suſſ.* Dial. *i. e.* Winnow.

A *Wind-row*, The Greens or Borders of a Field dug up, in order to the carrying the Earth on to the Land to mend it. It is called Windrow, becauſe it is laid in Rows, and expoſed to the Wind.

Woadmel, a hairy, coarſe Stuff, made of Iſland Wool, and brought thence by our Seamen to *Norf*, *Suff.* &c.

Woodcock Soil; Ground that hath a Soil under the Turf that looks of a Woodcock colour, and is not good.

Y.

Yare, Nimble, ſprightly, ſmart, *Suff.*

A *Yaſpen*, or *Yeepſen*, In *Eſſex* ſignifies as much as can be taken up in both Hands joined together. *Gouldman* renders it, *vola ſeu manipulas, fortean* à *noſtro.* Graſping, *iliſâ propter euphoniam literâ caninâ* r and g, *in* y *facillimâ ſane & vulgatiſſima noſtroe linguoe mutatione tranſeunte*; q. d. *quantum quis vola comprehendere poteſt*, Skinner.

In *Suſſex*, for haſp, claſp, waſp, they pronounce hapſe, clapſe, wapſe, *&c.* for Neck, Nick; for Throat, Throtte; for choak, chock. Set'n down, let'n ſtand, come again and fet'n anon. C'have eat ſo much c'ham quit a quot, *Devonſh. i. e.* I can eat no more; I have eat ſo much that I am cloyed.

A

CATALOGUE

OF

LOCAL WORDS,

PARALLELED

With BRITISH or WELCH, by my learned and ingenious FRIEND Mr. EDWARD LLOYD, of OXFORD.

N. B. The Syllables thus mark'd ^ are long, thus ` very ſhort and ſmart.

Engliſh.

1. AN *Ark*, a large Cheſt for Corn.

Britiſh.

1. ARkh; Lat. Arca, ciſta. But the modern Signification is a Coffin. It is doubtleſs of the ſame Origin with the Latin Word, tho' we cannot ſay that all that are ſo have been borrowed of the *Romans*.

2. An.

2. An *Attercop*; a Spider's Web. Mr. *Nicholſon* gives the Etymology of this Word from *Saxon*. I rather think it originally *Britiſh*, becauſe remaining in uſe only in *Cumberland*.

2. *Cop*, and *Coppin*, is a Spider; but a Spider's Web we call *gwêr-cop* and corruptly. *Gwydyr goppyn*.

3. An *Aumbry*; A Cupboard.

3. ^ *Almari* ſignifies the ſame thing in *Welſh*, but it's now grown obſolete. I ſuppoſe we might have it of the *Normans*.

4. *Bragget*; a ſort of compound Drink or Metheglin.

4. *Bràgod*; idem. A common Drink among Country People in their Feaſts or Wakes.

5. A *Bratt*; Semicinctium ex viliſſimo panno.

5. *Bràthay*, Rags, *Brettyn*, a Rag, *Brèthyn*, Woollen Cloth. Hibernis Bredhy^n.

6. *Braugh wham*; a ſort of Meat in *Lancaſhire*.

6. *Brwkhan*, a ſort of Lhymry.

7. A *Capo*; a working Horſe.

7. *Kèphyl*; a Horſe. The *Iriſh* call a working Horſe *Kappwl*. All of the ſame Original with Caballus.

8. A *Cod*; a Pillow, *AS.* Codde eſt Pera, Marſupium. Matth. 10. 10. Græci κώδια lectis hyemem imponebant, ut æſtate ψιάθους, Autore Laertio lib. 2. in Menedemo, Mr. *Nicolſon*.

8. *Kw^d* and *Kôd*; A Bag.

Aut

9. A *Crag*, a Rock. In Lycia Cragus mons quidam eſt dictus Stephano autore, Cujus etiam meminit Horatius.

Aut viridis Cragi, &c. Mr. *Nicolſon.*

9. *Kraig*; A Rock. I conjecture this Word to be originally *Britiſh.*

10. *Cole*, or *Keale*; Pottage.

10. *Kawl*, idem. See Armoricanis. This Word runs through many Languages, or Dialects, and is nothing but the Latin *Caulis* a Synonyme of *Braſſica*, called thence Colewort.

11. *Copping*, The Top or Roof of a Wall.

11. *Koppa*; The Top of any thing.

12. *Dare*, Harm, or Pain.

12. *Dêra*, Phreneſis, unde y Gyndharedh, Inſania, furor.

13. *Trinket*, a Porringer.

13. *Trânked*, idem.

14. A *Dub*, a Pool of Water.

14. Hibernis Tybyr Fons, nobis *Dwv'r*, Aqua.

15. A *Doubler*; A Diſh.

15. *Dwbler*, in *Cardiganſhire*, ſignifies the ſame.

16. A *Dool.*

16. *Dôl*, a Meadow by a River Side.

17. An *Ellmother*, A Stepmother.

17. *Ail*; The ſecond. So that perhaps a Stepmother might be called the ſecond Mother.

18. *Elden*; Fewel, *ab AS.* Æled. Ignis.

18. *Aelwyd*; The Hearth.

19. A *Garth*; A Yard.

19. *Gardh*; A Garden.

20. *Grig*

20. *Grig*, Salopienſibus Heath.

20. *Gryĝ*, Heath.

21. *Greès*, Stairs.

21. *Griſiay*, idem. Borrowed doubtleſs from the *French*.

22. He, She.

22. *Hi*, She. In Pronunciation there is no Difference.

23. To *heal*, To cover.

23. *Hilio*, To cover. Perhaps we have receiv'd it from the *Engliſh*, which may be the Reaſon Dr. *Davies* hath omitted it in his Lexion. It is a Word generally uſed in North *Wales*.

24. *Helo*; Baſhful.

24. *Gwŷl*; Baſhful, which in the feminine Gender is *wŷl*, as *Merkhwŷl*, a baſhful Maid: And ſo in ſome other Caſes, according to the Idiom of this Language. v. g. y màe yn wŷl, he is baſhful.

25. *Knoll*, A little round Hill, ab AS. *Cnolle*, Top or Cop of a Hill, or Mountain.

25. *Klol*; The Head. The Hills in *Wales* are generally denominated by Metaphors from ſome Parts of the Body. Ex. gr. *Penmaenmawr*, *y Bènglog*. *Tal y` Lhykhay*, *Ker'n y Bwŷkh*, *y vròn dêg*, *Kev'n y Braikh*, *y Grimmog*. *Pen* ſignifying a Head, *Penglog* a Skull, *Tâl* the Forehead; *Kern* one Side of the Face, *y*

26. The

26. The *Speer*, The Chimney Poſt.

26. *Yſpyr*, Idem.

27. *Stouk*, The Handle of a Pail.

27. *Yſtw`k*, A Milking-pail.

28. *Tabern*, a Cellar.

28. *Tavarn*, An Alehouſe: A Word in all Probability borrowed from the *Latin*, tho' the *Iriſh* uſe it alſo in the ſame Senſe.

29. To *ware* ones Money, To ſpend it or lay it out.

29. *Gwarrio*, To ſpend Money, which, according to the Property of the *Welſh*, becomes ſometimes *Wàrrio*, E. g. *Eu a warriodh ei goron.* He ſpent his Crown.

30. *Yule*, Chriſtmas, Fr. Junius (in Lexico ſuo AS.) vocem Zehul factum putat καθ' ἐξοχὴν, à Britain. *Gwyl*, Feſtum Feviæ Mr. *Nicholſon*. So that *Yule* is originally nothing elſe but *Vigiliæ*, as Mr. *Lloyd* rightly judgeth.

30. *Gwìliay*, Idem: Which, according to the *Welſh* Syntax, is ſometimes Wiliay. Properly it ſignifies only Holidays, and is, doubtleſs derived from the *Latin* Word *Vigiloe*.

31. A *Fowmart*; A Pole-cat. Martes is a noted Beaſt of this verminous Kind, deſired for their Furs, whence, perchance, the Pole-cat might be denominated

31. *Phw`lbart*, Idem.

Foumart,

Foumart, q. Foul-mart, from its ſtinking Smell.

32. *Durdom*; Noiſe.

32. *Dwrdh*; Noiſe. Hence *Dadwrdh*; Contention.

33. A *Gavelick*, An Iron Crow.

33. *Gwiv*, A Leaver. *Gavel*, A Holt.

34. A *Middin*, A Dunghill.

34. *Ming*; Dirt.

35. A *Mear*, A Lake, from the *Latin*, *Mare*.

35. *Mêr*, Water; whence Swallow-trees are called *Merhelig*, h.e. Salices aquaticæ.

36. An *Elk*; A wild Swan.

36. *Elkys*, Wild Geeſe.

37. *Saime*, which we pronounce ſometimes Seame. It ſignifies not only Gooſe-greaſe, but in general any kind of Greaſe, or Suet, or Oil, wherewith our Clothiers anoint or beſmear their Wool to make it run or draw out in Spinning. It is a general Word in moſt Countries.

37. *Saim*; Greaſe, of the ſame Fountain, doubtleſs, with the *Latin* Word *Sebum*. I ſhould rather think with the *Hebrew Shamen* Pinguèdo. *Sevum* not being a general Word for Fat or Greaſe, but proper for Tallow or hard Fat.

38. *Spokes* of a Wheel.

38. *Yſpagay*; Legs; uſed alſo metaphorically for the Feet of a Sool.

39. A *Glaive*; A Sword or Bill.

39. *Glaìv*; a Bill, it is a *French* Word.

40. A *Riddle*; A courſe ſieve. We make a Difference between a Riddle and a Sieve. A Riddle is of an oblong Fi-

40. *Rhidilh*; Idem.

gure, whereas as Sieve is round, and a Riddle is made of round Wickers, placed long-ways one by another, whereas a Sieve is made of thin, long Plates, as it were woven together, ſo that the Holes of it are four-ſquare.

A

CATALOGUE

OF

North COUNTRY WORDS, received from Mr. TOMLINSON, of Edmund-Hall, a Cumberland Gentleman, and communicated to me by the ſame Mr. EDWARD LLOYD.

A *Beck*, a Rivulet, or ſmall Brook. *This Word is already entered among the Northern Words; and noted to be common to the* ancient *Saxon*, High and Low *Dutch*, and *Daniſh*. *It is uſed not only in the* North, *but in ſome* Southern *and* Weſtern *Counties, and gives Denomination to ſome Towns, as* Welbeck, Sandbeck, Troutbeck.

Bourn, or *Burn*; a Rivelut, or Spring. *This is alſo common to ſome* Southern *Counties, and gives Denomination to many Towns, as* Sherburn, Milburn, *&c.*

Bore-tree, Elder-tree, from the great Pith in the younger Branches, which Children commonly bore out to make Pot-guns of them.

Bracken; Fern. Ab. Angl. Break, becauſe when its Moiſture is dried up it is very brittle. A *Brake* is an Inſtrument to break Flax with, of the ſame Original. Break comes from the *Saxon Brecan*. *Brake Fern is a general Word all* England *over, and better known in this Country* [Eſſex] *than Fern; indeed the only Word in uſe among the Vulgar, who underſtand not Fern.* Bracken *is but the Plural of* Brake, *as* Eyn *of* Ey, *and* Peaſen *of* Peaſe, *&c.*

Brent-brow, A ſteep Hill, *Metaph.* The Brow of a Hill, Supercilium, the Edge or Side of a Hill, or Precipice.

A *Brock*; A Badger. This is a Word known in moſt Countries. The Animal is trionymus, *Badger*, *Brock*, or *Gray*.

To *coop*, or *cowp*; To chaffer, or exchange. It is a Low *Dutch* Word. That which is given by the Party which hath the worſt Goods is called Boot; as *what Boot will you give me between your old Yawd and my Filly?* i. e. between your old Mare and my young one: ab A S. *Bot*, Reward, or Recompenſe. To boot *is uſed frequently in the ſame Senſe all* England *over*. Boot *ſignifies Profit, as in that impersonal Verb*, it booteth not, it profiteth, helpeth, or availeth not.

Copt-know; The Top of a Hill riſing like a Cone or Sugar-loaf. Copt, *I conceive, comes from* Caput, *and* Know, or Knolle, *is the Top of a Hill.*

A *Cowdy*; A little Cow, a *Scotch* Runt without Horns, or elſe with very ſhort ones, ſcarce exceeding a South Country Veal in Height: *So that the Word is only a Diminutive of* Cow.

A *Creil*; A ſhort, ſtubbed, dwarfiſh Man, *Northumberland.*

A *Croft*, A ſmall Cloſe, or Incloſure, at one End whereof a Dwelling-Houſe, with a Garth, or Kitchen-garden is uſually placed, ab A S. *Croft*, Agellulus. Croft, *for any ſmall Field or Incloſure in general, without any reſpect to a Manſion-houſe, is common in all Counties of* England.

Cyphel, Houſeleek.

A *Diſh-cradle*, or *Credle*, A wooden Utenſil for wooden Diſhes, much in uſe in the North of *England*, made uſually like a Cube or Die, and ſometimes like a Parallelipipedon, long Cube, or Cradle, *Cumber.*

A *Dike*;

A *Dike*, a Ditch. This is only a Variety of Dialect; tho' it ſeems Dyke, and *Seugh*, or Sough, are diſtinguiſhed in the North, a *Dyke* being a Ditch to a dry Hedge, either of Trees or Earth, as in arable Lands, where the Ditch is uſually dry all Summer; but a *Sough* a Ditch brimful of Water, as in Meadows or Sowbrows are not above half a Yard in Height. *A Sough is a ſubterraneous Vault or Channel, cut through a Hill, to lay Coal Mines or any other Mine dry.*

A *Dubler*, or *Doubler*, A Platter or Diſh. *Vox per magnam Anglia partem diffuſa.*

Draffe, The Grains of Malt, à Belg. Draf ejuſdem ſignificati. *This is a general Word, ſignifying not only Grains, but Swill, as in thoſe Proverbs.* Draffe is good enough for Swine; and, The ſtill Sowe eats up all the Draffe.

A *Fowmart*; A Polecat, or Fitchet; Brit. Ffwlbarth. This is entered in the Collection.

A *Gill*; a Place hem'd in with two ſteep Brows, or Banks, uſually flouriſhing with Bruſhwood, a Rivulet running between them. It is entered in the Collection.

A *Geoſe*, or *Groſe-cree*; a Hut to put Geeſe in.

A *Gob*; an open or wide Mouth. Hence to gobble, to ſwallow greedily, or with open Mouth.—Gob, *in the South, ſignifies a large Morſel or Bit*; *ſo we ſay* a good Gob, i. e. *a good Segment or Part. The Diminutive whereof is* Gobbet, cut into Gobbets, perchance from the *Greek* Word κόπω, κόμμα.

A *Gully*; a large Houſehold Knife.

A *Gavelock*; an iron Crown, ab A S. *Gaoc. vel* catapulta, baliſta. Already entered.

Hadder; Heath, or Ling.

The *Holſen*; is a Wall about two Yards and an half high, uſed in Dwelling-houſes to ſecure the Family from the Blaſts of Wind ruſhing in when the Heck is open. To this Wall, on that Side next to

the Hearth, is annexed a Sconce, or Skreen of Wood or Stone.

Hen-bawks, A Hen-rooſt, from the Bawks of which it conſiſts. V. Bawks.

A *Knor*, or *Knurre*, A ſhort, ſtubbed, dwarfiſh Man. Metaph. from a *Knor*, or Knot in a Tree. *In the South we uſe the Diminutive Knurle in the ſame Senſe.*

A *Keil* of Hay, A Cock of Hay, *Northumberland.*

A *Loſſet*; A large flat wooden Diſh, not much unlike a Voider.

A *Moula warp*; A Mole; *Mold* in the *Saxon* is Duſt; in *Engliſh* Mould is uſed for Earth, eſpecially among Gardeners. *Worpen* in *Low Dutch* is uſed to caſt forth, whence to wort is to caſt forth, as a Mole or Hog doth. *This is a Word known all over* England, *tho' not in frequent Uſe.*

A *Mell*; A wooden Sledge or Beetle; ab A S. *Mell*, Crux, from the exact Reſemblance of the Head and Shaft (or Handle) eſpecially before the upper Part of the Shaft is cut off, to a Croſs. Hence Meldeors (or Doors) a Paſſage through a Dwelling houſe. For in the North Parts of *England*, the Houſes of thoſe of the inferior Sort have a Paſſage through them with a Door or Heck on one Side into the Dwelling-houſe, and another on the other Side into the *Byer*, where they bind their Cows, Oxen, *&c.* lengthways on each Side. This Byer hath a *Grupe*, *Groop* or *Foſſula*, in the Midſt from the Door to the other End; ſo that the *Foſſula* from the Door to the other End repreſents the Shaft of a Mell; or the ſtreight Tree in a Croſs, and the Paſſage through the Houſe, the Head or tranſvers Tree.

A *Porr*; A Glaſier or Plummer, a Salamander.

Pot-cleps; Pot hooks, from clip or clap, becauſe they clap or catch hold of the Pot.

Rud;

Rud; A ſort of Blood-ſtone, uſed in marking Sheep; from the red Colour.

A *Riggilt*; A Ram with one Stone; a *Tup-hog* is a Ram of one Year old; a *Gimmer-hog*, an Ewe of the ſame Age, a *Twinter* is a Hog two Years old.

A *Roop*; a Hoarſeneſs; à Cimbrico *Hroop* vel *Heroop*, vociferatio, by which it is frequently contracted.

Smidy; A Smith's Shop, whence *Smidyknoom*, Var. Dial.

A *Steg*; a Gander.

To *ſlam* one; To beat or cuff one ſtrenuouſly, A *ſlam* or *ſlim* Fellow, is a ſkragged, tall, raw-boned Fellow; the Length of whoſe Arms gives him the Advantage of ſtriking hard, and therefore ſuch are noted for Fiſty-cuffs; whence *ſlam* ſeems to be derived.

Snurles; Noſtrils.

Sower-milk; Butter-milk; ſower from its long ſtanding.

A *Swang*; Locus Paludoſus, or Part of a Paſture overflowed with Water, not much unlike a *Tarn*, or *Lough*; whence the Graſs, by the Superfluity of an oleaginous Moiſture, degenerates into coarſe Piles, which in Summer (moſt of the Water being exhaled) is ſo interwoven with thick Mud and Slime, and the Piles ſo long and top-heavy, that they embrace the Surface of the Mud, and compoſe a Verdure like that of a Meadow.

Swine-greun; A Swine's Snout, a Dan. an Iſland. *Graun* Naſus, ſuperius labrum. Whence our *Engliſh* Word to *grin*, becauſe in grinning the Muſcles of the upper Lip are contracted.

Tabs; Childrens hanging Sleeves; A *Tab* for a Shoe-latchet is already entered.

Thin Drink; Small Beer, Cereviſia tenuis, whence thin is derived. *The* Low Dutch *uſe thick Beer for*

ſtrong Beer; tho', to ſay the Truth, that they call thick Beer is properly ſo, very thick and muddy.

Wad, Black-lead, *Cumberland.* See Mr. *Nicolſon*'s Catalogue.

Walſh, or *Welſh*; Strange, inſipid, ab AS. *Wealh*, vel potiûs Teutonico *Welſch* ſtrange; Welſh Potage, ſtrange, inſipid Potage.

Unleed, or *Unlead*; A general Name for any crawling venomous Creature, as a Toad, *&c.* It is ſometimes aſcribed to man, and then it denotes a ſly, wicked Fellow, that in a manner creeps to do Miſchief, the very Peſt of Society. See Mr. *Nicolſon*'s Catalogue.

A *Whinnock*, or *Kit*; A Pail to carry Milk in.

Gloſſarium Northanhymbricum.

A *Andorn*; Merenda. *AS.* Undeɲnmet, Prandium. Ità & Goth. Undaurnimat. Luc. xiv. 12. *This is, I ſuppoſe the ſame word that is entered* Orndorn *in my Collection.*

Arelumes; V. Heir-lumes.

Arvel-bread; Silicernium. *AS.* Aɲfull. Pius, Religioſus, huc ſpectare videtur. Ita ut Arvel-bread propriè denotet panem ſolenniter magis & Religiosè comeſtum. *This Word is alſo entered in the Collection; but there wants the Etymology of it.*

Attercop; Aranea. *AS.* Attecopa. *q. d.* Animal ſummè Venenoſum. *This is in the Collection without Etymol.*

A *Beeld*; Munimentum, à frigoris injuriâ. Quid ſi *ab AS.* belabian, Excuſare, Liberare?

A *Biſpel*; Nequam *q. d.* Qui adeò inſignis eſt Nebulo ut jam in proverbium abiit. *AS.* biȝɲpel & Biɲpel, Parabola, Proverbium. *Matth.* xxi. 33.

Blake; Color ſubniger. *AS.* bleac. Hinc cognomen, apud Noſtrates frequens, Blakelock; vox ejuſdem ferè valoris cum nobil fairfaxiorum cognomine. Videtur eſſe variatio duntaxat Dialecti pro Black.

To *blin*; Ceſſare. AS. ablinnan & blinnan; ſine augmento initiali. Chaucero, Blin.

Brott. Frumenti analecta. AS. ȝebɲote, Fragmenta. *Luc.* ix. 17. & *Matt.* xv. 37.

Bummle Kytes; Vaccinia. Rubum Saxonis vocârunt beiȝ beam, *i. e.* Tribulum majorem. Eſt autem cyƿ, vel cið, minatio.

A *Cawel*

A *Cawel*; Chors. *AS.* Lapel, Calathus, Qualus.

A *Chibe*; Cepa. *AS.* Lipe.

To *click*; Arripere. *AS.* ȝelæcean.

Copt; Superbus, Faſtuoſus. *AS.* coppe, Apex, Faſtigium. Unde copeſt, Summus.

A *Cowſhot*; Palumbus. *AS.* cuſceote.

To *crune*; Mugire. Fortè à Saxonico Runian, Suſurrare, Muſſilare.

Quæ in C deſiderantur Quære in K.

To *deeght*; Extergere, mundare. *AS.* ðihtan, Parate, Diſponere. ðihtan an æſtendo ȝpſit. Nobis, to indite a Letter.

A *Dobby*; Stultus, Fatuus. *AS.* ðobȝend, ſenex decrepitus & delirans.

To *dree*; Perdurare. *AS.* aðreoȝan, Pati.

Druvy; Limoſus. *AS.* ȝeðſæred pæter, Aqua turbata. Chaucero, drovi.

Eeth; Facilis. *AS.* Eað & eaſelic. *Mat.* xix. 26. Chaucero, Eith & Eth.

To *fang*; Apprehendere. *AS.* ſanȝan. Belgis, vanghen.

To *faw*; i. Fang. *AS.* ſon. Gothicè, Fahan. Iſlandis, faa.

A *Fell*; Mons. Plura, περὶ τῦ φελλέως, Vide apud Scholiaſten in Ariſtoph. in Nudibus, Act. 1. Scen. 1. Quæ tranſcripſit ferè Suidas in voce φελλέα.

Foor-days; Die declinante. *AS.* ſoſð-dazes. Et ſoſðnihtes, Nocte longè provectâ.

To *found*; Idem quod Fettle. *AS.* ſundian.

Garn-windles; Harpedone, Rhombus. *AS.* ȝearn-pindel. Quod à ȝearn Penſa, Stamen; & pindan, torquere.

To *geall*; Dolere. Vox propriè de dolore ex nimio frigore dr. Fortè à Saxonico ȝeallan, Intertigrere, to gall.

Giverous; Avidus, *AS.* ȝſes. *Luc.* xvi. 14. Quam vocem à Græco γείτισμα perit M. Caſaub. Tract. de 4to. Ling. p. 212.

To

To *gloom*; Vultu eſſe ſeveriori. *AS.* ȝlommunȝ, Crepuſculum; noſtratibus, the glomeing. Ita ut to gloom aptè reſpondet Latino frontem obnubilare. In the South we uſe gloom, or glum, frequently as an Adjective for tetricus, vulti triſti.

A *Gabſtick*; Cochleare. F. Junius (in Gloſſ. Goth. p. 318.) *teſtatur ſe quondam in illo tractu Hollandiæ ubi, &c. incidiſſe in Ruſticas aliquot familias quibus cochlear quotidiano Sermone* gaepſtock *dicebatur*. Goth. Stika eſt Calix. *AS.* ſticce Cochlear; & ſticce bacillus. Vox gob eſt *ab AS.* ȝeapan pandere to gape. Unde ȝap, pro diruptione ſepis.

A *Gote*; Comma. A Flood-gate. *AS.* ȝeotan t aȝeotan, Fundere. Goth: Giutan. Belgis, gieten.

A *Gouk*; Cuculus, Avis. *AS.* ȝæce t ȝaec. Danis, gôg.

A *Grupe*, Latina. *AS.* gjiæp, gnep & gnoepe. Kiliano, grippe. Goth: Grobos, foveas. *Mat.* viii. 20.

A *Hackin*; Lucanica. *AS.* gehadccoð ſleſc, Farcimen; & ȝehaecca, farcimentum.

Hand-feſting; Contractus Matrimonialis. Danis, feſtenol. J. Iſ. Pontan. Chor. Dan. Deſcr. p. 799.

Harnes; Cerebrum. Goth: Thairn. Danis. Hierne. Sicambris; hern vel hirn. Omnia hæc facillimè à Græco κράνιον. V. M. Caſaub. de 4to. Ling. p. 170. *This Word is entered in the Collection; but no Account given of its Etymology.*

To *herry*; Spoliare, *AS.* heȝian *t* heȝgian. P. Junius derivari vult ab ἀίρω, Tollo, Aufero.

Hoven-bread; Zymites. *Matt.* xiii. 33. oð he pæȝ eall ahaȝen. *i. e.* Uſque dum fermentaretur tota. Hoven is the Preterperfect Tenſe of Heave; we uſe it for what is unduly raiſed as Heven-cheeſe, *&c.*

A *Hull*; Hara. *AS.* hnuthula, Culleola tegens nucem. Erat etiam hulc proavis noſtris Tugurium; quod contractè dictum putat F. Junius ab ὑλικὸς Materialis. Goth. Hulgan eſt Velare, tegere. Iſlandis, eg hil tego.

Ilkin;

Ilkin; Quilibet, *AS.* ælc. Chaucero, Ilk.

A *Karl*; Ruſticus, vir Robuſtus. Chaucero, Carl. *AS.* ceorl, mas (unde noſtrates dicunt Karl-cat pro Fele maſculo & Karl-hemp pro Cannabo majori vel maſculo) It. vir fortis, robuſtus, ſtrenuus. Unde hur-ceorl, æceſ. ceorl, ȝe eorlice ȝe ceorlice, &c. Belgis kaerle.

To *kenn*; Scire. Chaucero, to ken; & kende, notus. *AS.* cunnan. Goth Kunnan. Germanis, kennen. Danis, kiende. Iſlandis, kunna. Belgis, kennen. *This Word is of general Uſe, but not very common, tho' not unknown, to the Vulgar.* Ken *for* proſpicere *is well known, and uſed to diſcover by the Eye.*

To *kep*; Apprendere; to catch falling. *AS.* cepan, captare, he cepr porulðlicne he ỳunȝ. i. mundanam captavit laudem.

A *Kute*; Venter, Uterus. Fortè a Græco κύτος, ου, τὸ. Ventricoſa cavitas. Eſt & κύτος (apud Ariſt. in Hiſt. Animal.) Inſectorum truncus.

The *Lave*; Reliquis. *AS.* laf & lafe. laf etiam eſt vidua; ut nobis hodiè Relict. *This is entered in the Collection*; *but without Etymology.* Thoſe that are left, *from* leave.

A *Lavroc*; Alauda. *AS.* lafeuc. laueuc. lapeuc. Lark is but this Word contracted.

To *lether*; *AS.* hleoðrian eſt Tonare. Dicunt autem Noſtrates de Equis curſitantibus. They lether it; ſicut Auſtraliores. They thunder it.

A *Leikin*; Amaſius, vel Amaſia. Goth. Leikan eſt Placere. *AS.* lician. Cimbris, Arliika. Anglis Auſtralioribus, to like; noſtratibus, to leik, &c. Et fallor ſi non aliqua ſit cum his affinitas in Latinorum Diligo, negligo, &c. à Lego. Præſertim cùm probabile ſit verbum LEGO antiquitùs cum C. LECO, ſcriptum fuiſſe. Sicut LECE pro LEGE, LECION pro LEGION, non ſemel in vett. Monumentis.

Leithwake;

Leithwake; Agilis. *AS.* hþepac eſt Tractabilis; & unliþepac, Intractabilis. A liþ (Goth. *Litha*) Membrum; & pace, lentus, flexilis. Chaucero, lithi & lethy, manſuetus. *This Word is alſo entered in the Collection, but no Account of it: I ſhould rather take it to come from* lith, i. e. *limber, pliable*, &c. *and* wake *a Termination.*

Liever; Potius. Chaucero, Lever & liver. *AS.* leoþeþ & leoþre. V. Ælfr. de vet. teſt. p. 23. & 40. Ubi Interpres, Leyfer & leiver. *Lieve, or lief, is of frequent Uſe all* England *over, in this Expreſſion, I had as lief*, i. e. Æque vellem.

To *lithe*; Auſultare. Chaucero, Lithe. Fortè à Sax. hliðe, Tranquillus, Quietus.

A *Luve*; Vola. Cimbris, Luvana ſunt volæ manuum. Gothicè etiam Lofam Saohun ina. *i. e.* Alapis cædebant eum. *Marc.* xiv. 65.

To *mâle*; Decolorare. *AS.* mæl & mal, macula, Goth. Melgan eſt Scribere. Vide plure adud. Cl. F. Jun. in Append. ad Gloſſ. Goth. p. 428. It. Obſervat. in Willeram. p. 69. Eſt & Cambro Britannis magl, macula: quæ tamen vox fortè à Romanis mutuata.

Malliſon; *q. d.* Maledi&tion. V. Benniſon.

Menſe; Εὐσχημοσύνη Good manners. *AS.* mennirc, Humanus. Unde menmyrclice, Humaniter; & mennircnyſs, Humanitaſ. *The Adjective* menſeful *is entered in the Collection.*

Moam, vel Maum. Maturo-mitis. mellow. In agro Oxonienſi lapidem invenies friabilem & frigoris impatientem, quem maum vocant Indigenæ. V. D. Plott. Hiſt. Nat. Com. Oxon. p. 69.

Murk; Tenebricoſus, obſcurus, *AS.* myrce. Danis, morcker Tenebræ. Chaucero, merck.

To *nate*, or *note*; Uti. *AS.* notian. Cimbris, Niutt. Belgis, nutten. Chaucero, note, uſus.

A *Nedder*; Coluber, Anguis. *AS.* Næddre. *Matt.* iii. 1. Chaucero, Nedders pro Adders.

Oumer:

Oumer. Umbra. Unde f. Originem habet. Vide Umbra in Cl. Voſſii Etymol. Ling. Lat.

A *Parrock*; Septum, prope domum. *AS.* Peapꝛoc & peapꝛuc, Saltus ſeptum. Unde vox hodierna Park. V. etiam Cl. Voſſii Etymol. in Parochi. Eſt enim & hoc. παρὰ τῷ οἴκῳ.

To *read*, Conſilium dare. Huc ref. dictum illud proverbiale apud Chaucerum:

Men may the old out-run, but not out-read.

Ut & apud Matth. Paris, in narrandâ cæde Walteri Ep. Dunelm. ad An. 1077. Short red, good red, ſlea ye the Byſhoppe, *AS.* ꝛaeð vel ꝛaeð. Germanis, ruſt. Belgis, Raed. Hinc Redniſs-hall Carleoli. Inde etiam nomina propria non pauca apud priſcos Alamonnos, nóſque hodiè (qualia ſunt Ragedund, Radulf ſive Ralph, &c.) ortum habuêre. De quibus plura, apud R. Verſtegan. Cl. Schottelium; Cambdenum, in Reliq. & F. Junium in notis ad Willeramum, p. 151.

Rideing; Three *Yorkſhire* Rideings. i. Tres Comitatûs Eboracenſis Diſtrictus ſic dicti. Fortè a voce. *AS.* ðꝛihinȝ, ejuſdem valoris V. Not. in Vit. Ælfr. R. p. 74.

To *rope*; Diligentiùs inquirere, inveſtigare. *AS.* hꝛipan.

To *rûze*; Abblandiri. Danis, Roeſglede, Jactantia.

Same; Pinguedo *AS.* ꝛeime. Hinc f. ſic dictum, quòd Pinguedo immenſi ſit inſtar Oneris. Seame enim propriè eſt Onus, ſarcina. Latino Barbaris, Sauma. Graecis, σάγμα. *This is a general Word for Oil, or Greaſe, to anoint Wool withal, to make it draw out in Spinning.* Fortè ab Hebr. Shamen Pinguedo.

A *Scaw*; Ficus. *AS.* ꝛco.

Scarn; Stercus bovinum, vel vaccinum. *AS.* ꝛceapn. Hincque Scarabœus, *AS* ꝛceapnpibba; Kiliano, Schearnwever. Et quidem (ſit conjecturae venia) videor mihi non minima in voce Scarabaeus

vocabu-

vocabuli noſtri Skarn veſtigia decernere. Quam appoſite enim redderent noſtrates, A *Skarn-bee?*

A *Scemmel*; Scammum. *AS.* ſcamul, ſcæmol & ſcamol. *Matth.* v. 35. Unde vox hodierna Shambles. Occurrit & apud Latinos aliquoties Scamellum pro Scabellum; & Scamillus apud Apuleium & Vitruvium.

Scug; Umbra. *AS.* ſcua.

Segg'd; Callo obductus. *AS.* ſecg, Callus.

A *Shoe-whang*; Corrigia. *AS.* ſceoðþang.

A *Slott*; Peſſulus. Lipſio, inter voces vett. Germanicas, Sclott eſt Sera. *In the South we have ſome Footſteps of this Word; for we ſay,* to ſlit a Lock, i. e. *to thruſt back the Bolt without a Key.*

Snod; Lævis, Equus ſine nodo. *AS.* ſnidan & geſnidan, Dolare. Belgis, Sniiden. Willeramo. Snidan & Snithan.

A *Snude*; Vitta. *AS.* ſnoð. Occurrit & apud Somnerum, ſnæð pro ſnæde. ſicut & ſnæſtan pro ſnæſtan, &c.

Sool; Obſonium, Pulmentarium. *AS.* ſuſle & ſuſol. *Joh.* xxi. 5.

A *Spelck*; Faſcia. *AS.* ſpelc. Kiliano, Spalke: *Paſtoral.* xvii. 9. ðæt ſceap ðæſ þæſ ſcancſoſtad pæſ ne ſpilcte ge ðet. i. Exponente F. Junio, ovem cujus crus fractum erat non alligâſtis.

A *Stiddy*; Incus. Doctiſſ. Joh. Raius vocem petit *ab AS.* ſtið, Rigidus, Durus. Mallem tamen à ſteadig (hodie *ſteady*) Stabilis, firmus.

A *Stoop*; Cadus. *AS.* ſtoppa. Belgis, Stoop.

To *ſtorken*; Gelu adſtringi. Videtur non mininam habere affinitatem cum Gothico illo Gaſtaurkny quod occurrit *Marc.* ix. 18. pro ξηραίνεται Novimus autem ξηραίνεσθαι apud Hippocratem, Alióſque, non Areſcere ſolummodò ſed & Gelu conſtringi denotare. *It ſeems to me to be derived from* ſtark, ſtiff, rigid.

To *ſtreek*; Expandere. *AS.* ſtrecan.

To

To *ſwelt*: Deficere; to ſownd. *AS.* aꝑpelꞇan, mori. Goth. Swiltan Chaucero Swelt Seficiens.

To *threep*; Vehementiùs affirmare. *AS.* ðꝛeapian, Redarguere, Increpare. Chaucero, threpe. *This is entered in the Collection, but not in the Senſe of vehement affirming, in which yet it is uſed, even in the South, in that common Phraſe,* He reap'd me down.

To *torfett*; Mori. *AS.* mıꞇ ꝛꞇanum ꞇoꝛꝛıan, Ad mortem Lapidare. Vide T. Mareſchalli Obſervat. in Evang. Anglo-Sax. p. 546.

Unlead; Nomen Opprobrii. Quidſi ab un particulâ privativâ & lædan, legem ferre? Adeò ut vox unleað propriè ſit exlex. Goth. Unleds, Mendicus, Pauper.

Unſel; Nomen (item) opprobrioſum. Goth. Sel eſt bonus; Unſel, malus. *AS.* unꝛæliȝ, Infœlix, Chaucero, Selineſs, Fœlicitas.

Wad; Oleaſtrenſe; Nigrica fabrilis Doct. Merret; Aliis, pnigitis. Black-lead. *AS.* pað, Sandyx.

To *warp*; Ovum parere. *ab AS.* apaꝛpan, Ejicere. V. Mould-warp.

A *Wath*; Vadum. *AS.* pað. quod à paðan, Tranſire. Kiliano, wadden & wæden. V. Voſſii Etymol. in voce Vado, & Vadum.

To *weat*; Scire. *AS.* pætan. *Pſ.* l. 7. Chaucero, wate; & wete, ſcit. *It ſeems to differ from* Wote *only in Dialect.*

To *weell*; Eligere. Germanis, Welen. Belgis vet. wæle (& Danis hodiernis, Vaal) Electio. Vide Cl. F. Junii Gloſſ. Goth. in voce Walgan.

Wellaway; Heu! *AS.* palapa.

A *Whang*; Lorum. *AS.* ðpanȝ. V. Shoe-whang.

Whilk; Quis, Quid, Utrum. Chaucero, Whilk. *AS.* hꝛlc. Goth. Theleiks. Danis, huilk. Belgis, welk. Scotis, quilck.

A *Whûne*; Pauci. *AS.* hpæn & hwon, Aliquantum. At pẏꝛcenðe hpon, Operarii pauci in Codd. Ruſh.

Rush. & Cott. Luc. x. 2. rursus hpon ȝecoꝼeno, Pauci electi: Matt. xxii. 14. Germanis, Wrinyr.

A *Whye.* Juvenca. Danis hodiernis & Scotis, Quie.

Wunsome. Comptus, Jucundus. AS. þinꝼum. Willeramo, wunne est gaudium. Kiliano, wonne. Et certè Nostratibus, a wun to See, est, Visu jucundum.

Yeable-Sea. Forte, Forsitan. Vox yeable manifestò orta est à Saxonico ȝeable, Potens. Et proinde yeable-Sea sonat ad verbum, Potest ita se habere. Scotis, Able-Sea. *It may be so.*

A *Yeather.* Vimen. Ꞓoðoꝼ-bꝼẏce in LL. Sax. Sepis fractio. *We in the South use this Word in Hedges.* Eathering *of Hedges, being binding the Tops of them with small Sticks, as it were wooven on the Stakes.*

A N

Account of ſome Errors and Defects in our ENGLISH Alphabet, Orthography, and Manner of Spelling.

HAVING lately had Occaſion to conſider our *Engliſh* Alphabet, Orthography and Manner of Spelling, I obſerved therein many Errors and Omiſſions. Thoſe that concern the Alphabet, I find noted and rectified by the Right Reverend Father in God, and my honoured Friend *John*, late Lord Biſhop of *Cheſter*, in his Book, entitled, *An Eſſay toward an univerſal Character*, &c. p. 3. c. 10. Which, becauſe that Work is not in every Man's Hand, I ſhall, together with my own Obſervations and Animadverſions, upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling, here exhibit to the Reader: I could wiſh they were corrected, as giving Offence to Strangers, and cauſing Trouble and Confuſion both to the Teachers and Learners to read; but I ſee little Reaſon to hope they ever will be; ſo great is the Force of general and inveterate Uſe and Practice.

I know what is pleaded in Defence of our preſent Orthography, *viz.* That in this Manner of Writing, the Etymologies and Derivations of Words appear, which if we ſhould write, according as we pronounce, would not ſo eaſily be diſcerned. To which I anſwer, That the Learned would eaſily obſerve

ſerve them notwithſtanding; and as for the Vulgar and Illiterate, it is all one to them; they can take no Notice of ſuch Things.

Firſt then as to our *Engliſh* Alphabet, I have obſerved it to be faulty. 1. In the Number. 2. In the Power and Valor of the Letters.

As to the Number of Letters it is peccant, both in the Defect, and in the Exceſs. That is to ſay, It wants ſome Letters that are neceſſary, and contains ſome that are ſuperfluous.

I. It wants ſome that are neceſſary, both Vowels and Conſonants.

Firſt, *Vowels*; and thoſe it wants three.

1. It wants a Letter to expreſs the Sound we give to *a*, in the Words *Hall*, *ſhall*, *Wall*, and the like; and to *o*, in the Words *God*, *Rod*, *Horn*, and innumerable the like; it being the ſame Sound with the former. This is ſuppoſed to be the Power or Sound which the antient *Greeks* gave to the Letter *Alpha*, or α; and, therefore, the Biſhop of *Cheſter* would have the Character α uſed to ſignify this Vowel.

2. It wants a Letter to ſignify the Sound, we give to *oo*, or double *o*, as in *good*, *ſtood*, *look*, *looſe*, and in whatever other Words it is uſed. For that this is a ſimple Vowel is manifeſt, in that the entire Sound of it may be continued as long as you pleaſe, which is the only certain Note of Diſtinction, between a ſimple Vowel and a Diphthong. This the Biſhop of *Cheſter* expreſſes by the Character υ, which is uſed in *Greek* for ου Diphthong; becauſe commonly that Dipthong, as alſo the *French ou* is pronounced in the Sound of this ſimple Vowel.

3. It wants a Letter to denote the Sound we give to the Vowel *u* in *us*, *um*, *&c.* which is manifeſtly different from what we attribute to it in the Words *uſe*, *muſe*, *fume*, *&c.* This Vowel, as the Biſhop well obſerves, is wholly guttural, and comes

near to the Sound we make in groaning. As for the Letter *u* in *uſe*, *muſe*, *&c.* my Lord of *Cheſter* would have it to be a Diphthong, and the Vowel which terminates the Diphthong, or the ſubjunctive Vowel, to be *oo*, wherein I cannot agree with him; the ſubjunctive Vowel ſeeming to me rather to be the *French* or whilſting *u*, there ſeeming to me to be a manifeſt Difference between *Luke* and *Look*, *Luce* and *Looſe*; and that there is nothing of the Sound of the latter in the former.

Secondly, it wants Conſonants; and of thoſe four.

1. A Letter to expreſs the Sound we give to *V* Conſonant, which is nothing elſe but *B* aſpirated, or incraſſated, or *Bh*. For tho' we diſtinguiſh *v* Conſonant from *u* Vowel, and attribute to it the Power of *B* incraſſated, yet do we not make it a diſtinſt Letter as we ought to do. The Power of this Letter was firſt expreſſed, among the *Latins*, by the *Digamma Æolicum* (ſo ſtiled for its Fugure, not its Sound) which is now the Character for the Letter *F*; but had at firſt the Power of the Conſonant *V*, and was written in *Claudius*'s Time invertedly, as DIⅎAI, AMPLIAⅎIT. Biſhop *Cheſter*.

2. A Character to expreſs *D* aſpirated or incraſſated, or *Dh*. For that this is a diſtinct Letter from *Th*, tho' we confound them, making *Th* ſerve for both, is manifeſt by theſe Examples.

Dh.

The, this, there, then, that, thou, thine, thoſe, tho', *&c.*

Father, Mother, Brother, &c.

Smooth, ſeeth, wreath, bequeath.

Thank,

Th.

Thank, Theſis, thick, thin, thiſtle, thrive, thruſt.

Death, doth, both, broath, wrath, *&c.*

Of this Difference our *Saxon* Anceſtors were aware, and therefore made Proviſion for both in their Alphabet. *Dh* they repreſehted by ð, as in Faðer, Moðer, *&c.* *Th* by þ, as in þeif, þick, *&c.*

3. A Letter to denote *T* incraſſated, or the *Greek* Θ, which we expreſs by *Th.* That theſe three laſt mentioned are ſimple Letters, and therefore ought to be provided for in the Alphabet, by diſtinct Characters, appears in that the Sound of them (for they are ſonorous) may be continued. 2. By the Confeſſion of the Compoſers of our Alphabet; for they make *F* a ſimple Letter, and give it a ſeveral Character, which differs no more from *Ph*, than *V* doth from *Bh*, ð from *Dh*, or þ from *Th.* 3. By the Conſent of the Compoſers of other Alphabets. The *Greeks* and *Hebrews* making *Th* a ſimple Letter, and giving it a Character, and the *Saxons* both *Dh* and *Th.*

4. A Character to expreſs *Sh*, which is the ſame with the *Hebrew Schin*, and may be proved to be a ſimple Letter by the foregoing Reaſons.

II. Our *Engliſh* Alphabet contains ſome Letters that are ſuperfluous: Five in Number.

1. *C*, which, if we uſe in its proper Power (as we ought to do) differs not at all from *K*, and therefore, the one, or the other, muſt needs be ſuperflous.

2. *Q*, which is by general Conſent granted and agreed to be nothing elſe but *Cu.* And therefore many Writers, and among the reſt, no leſs a Critick than Mr. *Gataker*, omits the *u* after it, as being involved in it: writing,

ting, inſtead of *quis*, *quid*, *quam*, &c. *qis*, *qid*, *qam*. But the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, who more nicely, and curiouſly conſidered it, finds the Letter involved in *Q*, to be *oo*, not *u*, to whom I do fully aſſent.

3. *W*, which is nothing elſe but the Letter *oo* rapidly pronounced. This the *Greeks* were ſenſible of, for inſtead of the *Dutch* Word *Wandals*, they wrote Οὐάνδαλοι; and we noted before, that the *Greeks* pronounced their Diphthong ου as we do *oo*.

4. *X* is, confeſſedly, nothing but the Letters *CS*; and therefore, tho' it may be retained as a *Compendium* of Writing, yet is it by no Means to be accounted a diſtinct Letter, or allowed a Place in the Alphabet.

Y, Tho' it be by ſome eſteemed a Conſonant, when placed before a Vowel, yet is it not ſo, but only the *Greek Iota*, or our *ee* rapidly pronounced, as we ſaid before of *W*. When it is accounted a Vowel, as in *my*, *thy*, it differs not at all from what we call *i* long in *mine*, *thine*.

Now I come to ſhew that our Alphabet is faulty, as to the Powers or Valors attributed to ſome Letters.

1. To *C*, before *e* and *i*, we give the Power of *ſ*, before the reſt of the Vowels of *K*, which is a great Offence and Stumbling-block to Children, who are apt (as they have good Reaſon) to pronounce it alike before all Letters. So my own Children have, I remember, in the Word *accept*, for Example, pronounced the ſecond *c* as if it had been a *k*, as if the Word had been written *akkept*; and I was forced to grant them, that they were in the right, but only they muſt follow the received Pronunciation.

2. To *g*, before *e* and *i*, we give the ſame Power as we do to *J* Conſonant, that is *Dzy*, as I ſhall ſhew afterward, as in *Gender*, *Ginger*, *Gibbet*, and, which is worſe, that not conſtantly neither; for in *geld*,

geld, *gild*, *gird*, &c. we pronounce it as we do before the reſt of the Vowels, which doth, and muſt needs breed Trouble and Confuſion to Children.

3. To that we call *J* Conſonant, we attribute a ſtrange Power, which no Child can imagine to belong to it; which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* hath rightly determined to be *Dzy*. That *D* is an Ingredient into it Children do eaſily diſcern; for bid a young Child, that begins to ſpeak, ſay *John*, it will ſay *Don*.

4. To the Vowel *I* we give two Powers, where it is pronounced ſhort, that of *Iota*, or *ee*; as in *thin*, *thick*, *fill*, and innumerable others: But elſewhere of a Diphthong, as in *thine*, *mine*, and in the laſt Syllable of all other Words, to which *e* is added after the Conſonant. It is the received Opinion, that *e* is there a Note of Production, ſignifying that the Letter *i* is to be pronounced long; but I ſay, it ſignifies that the Character *i* is there to be pronounced as a Diphthong. That it is a Diphthong is clear, becauſe, in pronouncing of it, you cannot continue the entire Sound, but muſt needs terminate in *Iota*, or *ee*. What is the Prepoſitive Letter in this Diphthong is doubtful; one, that did not curiouſly obſerve it, would think it to be *e*, but the Biſhop of *Cheſter* will have it to be *u*, as pronounced in *us*. Children take Notice of this Difference between *i*, when pronounced as a Diphthong, and when as *Iota*. One of my Children, in all Words wherein it is to be pronounced as a Diphthong, pronounced it as a ſimple *Iota*, or *ee*. As for *mine*, *thine*, *like*, *bile*, it pronounced *meen*, *theen*, *leek*, *beel*, and ſo in all others of that Nature; the Child, it ſhould ſeem, finding it more facil to pronounce the ſingle Vowel, not being able to frame its Mouth to pronounce the Diphthong.

5. To the Vovel *A* we give two Powers. 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *Hall*, *Wall*, &c. as we noted

before. 2. That of the *Latin A* in *Hat*, *that*, *man*, *bran*, &c.

6. To the Vowel *O* we give three Powers: 1. That of the *Greek Alpha* in *God*, *rod*, *hot*, &c. 2. That of the Lett r *oo* in *Hood*, *ſtood*, *Book*, &c. 3. The Power uſually attributed to it in other Languages, as in *Hole*, *Home*, *Stone*, &c.

7. To the Vowel *U* we alſo give two Powers, as appears in *us* and *uſe*. Whereof the firſt is a ſimple Letter, but the ſecond a Diphthong, as was noted before.

8. To *Ch* we give a ſtrange Power, or Sound, which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* rightly determines to be *Tſh*. This young Children perceive: For bid them pronounce *Church*, ſome ſhall pronounce it *Turſh* and ſome *ſhurſh*, the former obſerved the Letter *T* in it, and the latter the Letter *Sh*. Whence it appears, that the true Writing of it is *Tſhurtſh*.

9. In all Words where *w* is put before *h*, as in what, which, when, &c. it is evident by the Pronunication, that the *h* ought to be put before the *w*; and the Words written *Hwen*, or *hooen*, *hooitſh*, *hooat*, &c. So our *Saxon* Anceſtors were wont to place it. Which Manner of Writing I cannot but wonder how it came to be changed for the worſe.

If all theſe Faults were amended, *viz.* The ſuperfluous Letters cut off, the wanting ſupplied, and to every Letter his proper Power attributed, Spelling would be much more regular, uniform and eaſy.

I come now to make ſome further Animadverſions upon our Orthography and Manner of Spelling.

The Grammarians have a Rule, that in Spelling and dividing Words, by Syllables, where ever there is a Conſonant or two before a Vowel, the Syllable muſt be begin with the Conſonant. Againſt this Rule I would put in two Exceptions.

1. In

1. In compound Words, I would have the Preposition in Spelling, and dividing the Syllables, to be ſeparated from the radical Word. As for Example, I would have ſpelled *Ab-uſe*, not *A-buſe*; *Ab-rogate*, not *A-brogate*; *Diſ-turb*, not *Di-ſturb*; *Diſ-truſt*, not *Di-ſtruſt*, and the like.

2. In Words formed from Verbs for Tenſes, Perſons, or Particles, by a ſyllabical Adjection, I think it proper, that the Syllable that is added, ſhould, in ſpelling, and dividing the Word, be ſeparated from the radical Verb. For Example, I would have it ſpelled *lov-ed*, not *lo-ved*; *hat-ed*, not *ha-ted*, *&c.* This I think moſt rational and convenient. 1. To diſtinguiſh theſe Adjections from the radical Verb. 2. Becauſe we ſeparate them thus in Pronunication, as appears moſt evidently in Words that end in Liquids, and, therefore, in ſuch we double the Liquid rather than ſo divide the Word. As for Example, rather than ſpell and divide the Word *ſwimmeth* thus *ſwi-meth*, in our Orthography, we double the *m*, writing *ſwimmeth*; the like might be ſaid of *trimmeth*, *drummeth*, in which laſt there is no more Reaſon the *m* ſhould be doubled than in the Word *cometh*. This, I confeſs, ſeems not ſo convenient in Words that end in a Mute and Liquid, ſuch as are *handle*, *tremble*, *ſpittle*; yet may the Analogy be well enough obſerved even in them.

3. I diſapprove the adding the Letter *e* to the Ends of Words, to ſignify the Production of the laſt Syllable, as to *mate* to diſtinguiſh it from *mat*, *ſmoke* from *ſmock*, *mine* from *min*, *ſhine* from *ſhin*, &c. This is a great Offence to Strangers and Children, who, in ſuch Words, are apt (as they have good Reaſon) to make two Syllables of one, and to ſpell and pronounce *ma-te*, *ſmo ke*, *thi-ne*, *peeple*. The Production of a Syllable ought to be ſignified by a Mark over the Vowel to be produced thus. ā, ē, *&c.* But where *e* is added to a Syllable, compounded,

pounded with *i*, it ſignifies not, as is vulgarly thought, that *i* is to be produced, but that it ſtands for a Diphthong, as we have before noted the ſame is to be ſpoken againſt the adding of *a* to ſignify the producing of a Vowel, as in *great*, *bead*, *ſtroak*, *broad*, *beat*; which, as we ſaid juſt now, ought to be ſignified by a Stroke over the Vowel, to be produced, thus, brōd, grēt, bēd, bēt, *&c.*

In Adjectives that end in a Mute and a Liquid, *v. g. ble*, *tle*, &c. I think it were convenient that the *e* were left out, which troubles Children and Strangers in ſpelling and reading our Language, they, in ſuch Words, making two Syllables of one, for Example, reading inſtead of *probœble*, *pro-babl*; pronouncing *ble* as we do in *ble-miſh*. I ſay, two Syllables of one, for *probable* I make conſiſt but of two Syllables thus, *pro-babl*, *brittl* but of one, and *con-tem-ptibl* but of three. A Mute and a Liquid joined together without a Vowel having an imperfect Sound. So we ſee they who write Words of the *Mexican* Language ending in *tl*, of which they, having many, put no *e* after the *l*, as *Mecaxochitl*, *Achiotl*, &c.

5. Nouns that end in *tion* are a great Stumbling-block to Children, who (as they ought) give the ſame Power to *t* in theſe, as they do in other Words, that is, its proper Power, as in *tied*; and therefore all theſe Words ought to be written with *ſi*, as they are pronounced, and as Schoolmaſters are forced to teach their Scholars to pronounce *ti* in them.

6. We write gracious, righteous, grievous, and a Multitude of like Words, with the Diphthong *ou*, but pronounce them as if they were written with a ſingle *u*, *gracius*, *rightus*, *grievus*. We never pronounce *ous* in theſe Words as we do in *houſe*, *mouſe*, &c. The like may be ſaid of *our* in *Honour*, *Oratour*, *Auditour*, *Creditour*, &c.

7. In

7. In the Words *neck*, *ſick*, *ſack*, *lock*, *muck*, and all which we write with *ck*, either the *c*, or the *k*, is altogether ſuperfluous; for in pronouncing I challenge any Man to ſhew me a Difference between *neck* and *nec*, *ſick* and *ſic*, &c.

8. The Spelling of *blood*, *flood*, &c. is erroneous; they ought to be written *blud*, *flud*, &c. for we never pronounce theſe Words as we do *mood*, neither as we do *proud*.

I might alſo find fault with ſpelling of *friend*, *fiend*, *believe*, *grieve*, and others of the like Nature, which, I think, were better written with a ſingle *i* ſhort or long.

I might alſo note many falſe Spellings in particular Words, as *tongue* for *tung*, *ſhe* for *ſhee*, *ſcituate* for *ſituate*, which is but lately come up, and hath no Appearance of Reaſon, the *Latin* Word being *ſitus*, without any *c*. *Scent* for *Sent*, ſignifying a Smell or Savour, which Writing is alſo but lately introduced, and hath no more Ground than the former, the *Latin* Word from whence it comes being *ſentio*.

Laſtly, I would have *gh* quite caſhiered, we not knowing what Sound our Anceſtors gave it. Sometimes we pronounce it as a double *F*, as in *laugh*, *trough*, *cough*, and therefore in ſuch Words *F* ought to be ſubſtituted inſtead of it: In others only as an *h*, or ſimple Aſpiration, as in *through*, which therefore may be written *throuh*. In others, as *right*, *might*, *bright*, *light*, (as we now pronounce them) it is altogether ſuperfluous, and may be omitted, for who, in pronouncing doth, or in hearing pronounced can, diſtinguiſh between *right*, and a *rite* for a Cuſtom or Ceremony; and *might*, and a *mite* in a Cheeſe; ſo in *plough*, for which, therefore, *plow* is now accepted.

POST-

POSTSCRIPT.

I Have this Day ſent you, by the Carrier, my *Collection of Local Words*, augmented almoſt by the one half; wherein I have inſerted, out of the Catalogue you where pleaſed to ſend me, 1. All ſuch as I took not to be of general Uſe: For I intend not this Book to be a general *Engliſh* Gloſſary; (of which ſort there are many already extant) but only, as the Title imports, a Catalogue of ſuch as are proper to ſome Countries, and not univerſally known or uſed.

2. I have omitted alſo ſuch as are Names of ſome Utenſils or Inſtruments, or Terms belonging to particular Trades and Arts.

And 3. Words newly coined about *London*, which will ſoon be diffuſed all *England* over.

Of the firſt Sort are Bonny, Sedge; whereof you may remember, they have faggots at *Cambridge*, uſing it for the kindling of Coal-fires. Muck, Marry, Cricket, Soſs, Bang. A Toper and toping, Buck and Bucking, a Wag, Blend, Blink, Brickle, which I take to come from Break, ſignifying any thing apt to break. Sod is alſo uſed for Turf in moſt Places where I have been; ſo is Wood a known Word for Mad, and the uſual metrical Tranſlation of the Pſalms.

Some Obſervations made and commuicated by Mr. Francis Brokeſby, *concerning the Dialect, and various Pronunciation of Words in the Eaſt-Riding of* Yorkſhire.

1. MANY Words are varied by changing *o* into *a*; tho' I queſtion whether our *Yorkſhire* Pronunciation be not the moſt ancient. So for *both* we pronounce *bath*; for *bone*, *bane*; for *work*, *wark*; hence *Newark*, *Southwark*, &c. for *more*, *mare*; as mickle mare, much more; for *home*, *hame*, hence all the Towns ending in *ham*, as *Wickham*, *Fulham*, *Stretham*, &c. *hamely* for *homely*; for *worſe*, *warſe* and *war*; for *ſtone*, *ſtane*; *unde Stanton*; q. *Stony Town*, *Stanford*, *Stanemore*, &c. So for Wo is me, *Wa's me* οἴμοι. So *Barns*, Children, is Borns, derived from Bear; exactly anſwering to the Latin *nati*. For *Knapweed*, *Knopweed*, becauſe of the Knops at the Top.

2. In many Words we leave out the Aſpirate, both at the Beginning, and at the latter End. So for *Chaffe* they ſay *Caffe*, for *Churn*, *Kern*; and thence *Kern*-milk is Butter-milk; for *Cheſt*, *Kiſt*; near the Latin *Ciſta*; for *Lath*, *Lat*; for *Bench*, *Binch*; for *Pitch*, *Pick*; for *Thatch*, *Thack*; *Thatcher*, *Theaker*, for *Church*, *Kykr*; near Κυριακόν.

3. In many Words we change *ol* and *oul* into *au*; as for *cold* they ſay *caud*; for *old*, *aud*; thence *Audley*, as much as to ſay *Old Town*; for *Elder*, *Auder*, or, as we write *Alder*; thence *Alderman*, a Senator; for *Wolds*, or *Woulds*, *Wauds*; thus the Ridge of Hills in the Eaſt, and Part of the North Riding of *Yorkſhire*, [our *Apennine*] is called; and ſometimes the Country adjoining is called the *Wauds*. But that which lies under the Hills, eſpecially down by *Humber* and *Ouſe* ſide, towards *Howden*, is called by the Country People the *Lowths*; *i. e.* the Low Country,

in

in Contra-diſtinction to the *Wauds*. Tho' ſome call all the Eaſt Riding beſides *Holderneſs*, and in Diſtinction from it the *Woulds*.

4. In ſome Words, for *oo*, we pronounce *eu*, as *ceul*, *feul*, *eneuf*, for *cool*, *fool*, *enough*. In ſome Words, inſtead of *oo*, or *o*, or *oa*, we pronounce *ee*, as *Deer* for *Door*, ſteck the *Deer*; *Fleer* for *Floor*; *abreed* for *abroad*; *ge* for *go*; *ſe* for *ſo*; *ſe* throng, *i. e.* ſo full of Buſineſs; *ne* for *no*; for *Poiſon* they pronounce *Peuſon*.

Note, In ſome Part of the Weſt Riding they pronounce *oi* for *o*; *hoil* for *hole*; *coil* for *cole*; *hoiſe* and *ſhoin* for *hoſe* and *ſhoes*.

5. They ordinarily omit *s* at the End of a Word, when uſed for his; as inſtead of *Jackſon's* Wife, they ſay *Jackſon* Wife; inſtead of *Brother's Coat*, *Brother Coat*.

6. They place *y* before ſome Words beginning with Vowels, *yane*, *yance*; as in ſome other Parts of *England*, *yarely* for *early*; *Yowes* for *Ewes*.

7. To the Ends of ſome Words they add *en*; as in *Maſtingen*, *Docken*, *Bracken*. Elſewhere in *England*, the Termination *en* is a Note of the Plural Number, as in *Houſen* for *Hoſes*; *Hoſen* for *Hoſes*; *Shooen*, or *Shoon*, for *Shoes*; *Peaſon* for *Peaſe*; *Children* for *Childs*, &c.

In the ſame Country, for *Straw*, they uſe *Strea*, and for *Claws*, *Cleas*.

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Account of preparing ſome of our Engliſh METALS and MINERALS.

The Smelting and Refining of Silver, at the Silver Mills in Cardiganſhire.

THE Oar beaten into ſmall Pieces, is brought from the Mine to the Smelting-houſe, and there melted with black and white Coal; *i. e.* with Charcoal, and Wood ſlit into ſmall Pieces, and dried in a Kiln for that Purpoſe. The Reaſon why they mix black and white Coal is, becauſe the Black alone makes too vehement a Fire, and the White too gentle; but mixt together, they make a juſt Temper of Heat. After the Fire is made, the Mine is caſt on the Coals; and ſo interchangeably Mine and Coals. The Mine, when melted, runs down into the *Sump*, *i. e.* a round Pit of Stone, covered over with Clay within: Thence it is laded out, and caſt into long ſquare Bars, with ſmaller Ends, fit to lift and carry them by.

Theſe Bars they bring to the Refining Furnace, which is covered with a thick Cap of Stone, bound about with Iron, and moveable, that ſo they may lift it up, and make the Teſt at the Bottom anew, which

which they do every Refining.) In the Middle of the Cap there is a Hole, in which the Bar of Metal hangs in Iron Slings above the Furnace, that ſo it may be let down by Degrees as it melts off. Beſides this, they have another Hole in the Side of the Furnance, parallel to the Horizon, and bottomed with Iron. At this Hole they thruſt in another Bar. The Teſt of an Oval Figure, and occupies all the Bottom of the Furnace. The Fire is put in by the Side of the Bellows. When the Furnace is come to a true Temper of Heat, the Lead converted into *Litharge* is caſt off by the blowing of the Bellows, the Silver ſubſiding into the Bottom of the Teſt. The Blaſt blows the Lead, converted into *Litharge*, off the Silver, after the Manner that Cream is blown off Milk.

As ſoon as the Glut of *Litharge (for ſo they call it)* is caſt off, the Silver in the Bottom of the Cuple grows cold; and the ſame Degree of Heat will not keep it melted as before. The Cake of Silver, after it grows cold, ſprings or riſes up into Branches.

The Teſt is made of Marrow-bones burnt to ſmall Pieces, afterward ſtamped to Powder, and, with Water, tempered into a Paſte. The Teſt is about a Foot thick, laid in Iron. After the Cake of Silver is taken out, that Part of the Teſt which is diſcoloured, they mingle with the Oar to be melted; the reſt they ſtamp, and uſe again for Teſt.

The *Litharge* is brought to a reducing Furnace, and there, with Charcoal only, melted into Lead. The *Litharge* is caſt upon the Charcoal in the Bing of the Furnace, and as the Charcoal burns away, and the *Litharge* melts, more Charcoal thrown on, and *Litharge* put upon it, as at firſt *Smelting*.

Another Furnace they have, which they call an *Almond Furnace*, in which they melt the Slags, or Refuſe of the *Litharge* (not ſtamped) with Charcoal only.

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The Slags, or Cinders, of the firſt Smelting they beat ſmall with great Stamps lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water, and falling by their own Weight. Firſt they are ſtamped with dry Stamps, then ſifted with an Iron Sieve in Water. That which lies at the Bottom of the Sieve is returned to the ſmelting Furnace without more ado. That which ſwims over the Sieve is beaten with wet Stamp.

That which paſſeth thro' the Sieve, as alſo that which, after it hath been beaten with the wet Stamps, paſſes thro' a fine Grate or Strainer of Iron, goeth to the *Buddle*, which is a Veſſel made like to a ſhallow Tumbrel, ſtanding a little ſhelving.

Thereon the Matter is laid, and Water running conſtantly over it, moved to and fro with an Iron Rake or Hoe, and ſo the Water carries away the Earth and Droſs, the Metal remaining behind. That which is thus *buddled*, they *lue* with a thick Hair Sieve, cloſe wrought, in a Tub of Water, rolling the Sieve about, and inclining it this Way and that Way with their Hands. The Light which ſwims over the Sieve is returned again to the *Buddle*. That which ſubſides is fit for the Smelting Furnace.

They have beſides, an *Aſſay Furnace*, wherewith they try the Value of the Metal, *i. e.* what Proportion the Lead bears to the Silver, cutting a Piece off every Bar, and melting it in a ſmall Cupel. Firſt they weigh the Piece cut off, then, after the Lead is ſeparated, the Silver. A Tun of Metal will yield 10, ſometimes 15, and, if it be rich, 20*l.* weight of Silver. All Lead Oar, digged in *England*, hath a Proportion of Silver mixed with it, but ſome ſo little, that it will not quit Coſt to refine it.

At the firſt Smelting they mingle ſeveral Sorts of Oar, ſome richer, ſome poorer, elſe they will not melt ſo kindly.

The Silver made here is exceeding fine and good.

These six Mountains in *Cardiganshire*, not far distant from each other, afford Silver Oar, *Talabont*, *Geginnon*, *Comsomlack*, *Gedarren*, *Bromesloid* and *Cummer*.

At our being there they digged only at *Talabont*.

They sink a Perpendicular square Hole, or Shaft; the Sides whereof they strengthen round from Top to Bottom with Wood, that the Earth fall not in.

The transverse Pieces of Wood, they call *Stemples*, and upon these, catching hold with their Hands and Feet, they descend without using any Rope. They dig the Oar thus; One holds a little Picque, or Punch of Iron, having a long Handle of Wood, which they call a *Gad*; another with a great Iron Hammer, or Sledge, drives it into the Vein.

The Vein of Metal runs East and West, it riseth North, and slopes, or dips, to the South. There is a white *Fluor* about the Vein, which they call *Spar*, and a black which they call *Blinds*. This last covers the Vein of Oar, and when that appears, they are sure to find Oar.

They sell the Oar for 3*l.* or 4*l.* the Tun, more or less, as it is in Goodness, or as it is more rare or plentiful.

This Information and Account we had from Major Hill, 1662. *Who was then Master of the Silver Mills.*

The History of these Silver-Works may be seen in Dr. *Fuller*'s Worthies of *Wales*, General, *p.* 3.

The Smelting of Lead is the same with the Smelting of Silver Oar, and therefore no need that any thing be said of it.

The Preparing and Smelting, or Blowing of Tin in CORNWALL.

THE Tinners find the Mine by the *Shoad* (or, as they call it, *Squad*) which is looſe Stones of Tin mixed with the Earth, of which they give you this Account.

The *Load* or Vein of Tin, before the Flood, came up to the Superficies of the Earth. The Flood waſhing the upper Part of it as of the whole Earth, brake it off from the *Load*, and confounded, or mixed it with the Earth to ſuch a Depth. They obſerve that the deeper the *Shoad* lies, the nearer is the main *Load*, and the ſhallower, the further off. Sometimes it comes up to the exterior Superficies of the Earth. The main *Load* begins at the Eaſt, and runs Weſtward, ſhelving ſtill deeper and deeper; and ſometimes deſcending almoſt perpendicularly. Beſides the main *Load*, they have little Branches that run from it North and South, and to other Points which they call *Country*. The Vein, or *Load*, is ſometimes leſs, ſometimes greater, ſometimes not a Foot thick, ſometimes three Feet or more. When they have digged a good Way, they ſink an Air-ſhaft, elſe they cannot breathe nor keep their Candles light. The *Shoad* commonly deſcends a Hill-ſide. There is a kind of *Fluor*, which they call *Spar*, next the Vein, and which ſometimes encompaſſeth it. In this are often found the *Corniſh* Diamonds. Above the *Spar* lies another kind of Subſtance like a white, ſoft Stone, which they call *Kellus*. They get out the Mine with a Pick-ax, but, when it is hard, they uſe a *Gad* [a Tool like a Smith's Punch] which they drive in with one End of their Pick-ax, made like a Hammer. When they have gotten out of the Mine, they break it with a Hammer into ſmall Pieces the biggeſt not exceeding Half a Pound, or a Pound,

and then bring it to the Stamps. [The Stamps are only two at one Place, lifted up by a Wheel moved with Water as the Silver Mills.] There it is put into a ſquare, open Box, into which a Spout of Water continually runs, and therein the Stamps beat it to Powder. One Side of the Box mentioned is made of an Iron-plate perforated with ſmall Holes like a Grate, by which the Water runs out, and carries away with it the Mine that is pounded ſmall enough to paſs the Holes, Droſs and all together, in a long Gutter or Trough made of Wood. The Droſs and Earth (as being lighter) is carried all along the Trough to a Pit, or Veſſel, into which the Trough delivers it, called a *Loob*: The Tin, as being heavier, ſubſides and ſtays behind in the Trough: And, beſides, at a good Diſtance from the Stamps, they put a Turf in the Trough to ſtop the Tin that it runs no further.

The Tin remaining in the Trough, they take out and carry to the *Buddle*, [a Veſſel deſcribed in the Silver-Work] where the Sand and Earth is waſhed from it by the Water running over it, the Tinners ſtirring and working it, both with a Shovel, and with their Feet. In the *Buddle* the rough Tin (as they call it) falls behind; the head Tin lies uppermoſt or foremoſt. The head Tin paſſes to the *Wreck*, where they work it with a Wooden Rake in Veſſels, almoſt like the *buddling* Veſſels, Water running alſo over it. In the *Wreck* the head Tin lies again foremoſt, and that is finiſhed and fit for the blowing Houſe, and is called *Black Tin*, being of a black Colour, and as fine as Sand. The rough Tin lies next, that, as alſo that in the *Buddle*, they ſift to ſeparate the Coarſe, and Droſs, and Stones from it, which is returned to the Stamps to be new beaten. The fine is *lued* in a fine Sierce, moved and waved to and fro in the Water, as is deſcribed in the Silver-Work; the Oar ſubſiding to the Bottom, the Sand, Earth, and other Droſs,

Droſs, flows over the Rim of the Sierce with the Water: That which remains in the Sierce, they ſift through a fine Sieve, and what paſſes through they call *Black Tin.* In like Manner they order the waſte Tin that falls hindmoſt in the *Buddle* and *Wreck*, which they call the *Tail*, as alſo that which falls into the *Loob*, Pit, or Sump, *viz.* waſhing and ſifting of it, which they call *Stripping* of it, returning the rough and coarſe to the Stamps, and the finer to the *Wreck*.

With the rough Tin that is returned to the Stamps, they mingle new Oar, elſe it will not work, but fur up the Stamps. The Tin in the *Loob* they let lie a while, and the longer the better, for, ſay they, it grows and increaſes by lying.

The *Black Tin* is ſmelted, at the Blowing Houſe, with Charcoal only, firſt throwing on Charcoal, then upon that black Tin, and ſo interchangeably into a very deep Bing (which they call the Houſe) broader at the Top, and narrower at the Bottom. They make the Fire very vehement, blowing the Coals continually with a Pair of great Bellows moved by Water, as in the Smelting of other Metals. The Melting Tin, together with the Droſs, or Slag, runs out at a Hole, at the Bottom of the Bing, into a large Trough made of Stone. The Cinder, or Slag, ſwims on the Top of it like Scum, and hardens preſently.

This they take off with a Shovel and lay it by.

When they have got a ſufficient Heap of it, they fell it to be ſtamped, buddled, and lued. They get a good Quantity of Tin out of it. Formerly it was thrown away to mend the Highways, as nothing worth. When they have a ſufficient Quantity of the melted Metal, they caſt it into oblong, ſquare Pieces in a Mould made of Moore-ſtone. The leſſer Pieces they call *Slabs*, the greater *Blocks*. Two Pound of black Tin ordinarily yields a Pound of white, or more.

The Tin, after it is melted, is coined, *i. e.* marked, by the King's Officer, with the Lion Rampant The Kin's Cuſtom is four Shillings on every hundred Weight. Other Particulars, concerning the Tin-Works, I omit, becauſe they may be ſeen in *Careway*'s Survey of *Cornwall.* But the Manner of preparing the Tin for blowing or ſmelting, is now much different from what it was in his Time.

Tin Oar is ſo different in Colour and Appearance from Tin, that one would wonder that one ſhould come out of the other; and ſomewhat ſtrange it is, that Tin being ſo like to Lead, Tin Oar ſhould be ſo unlike to Lead Oar, being very like to the Lead that is melted out of it.

The Manner of the Iron Work at the Furnace.

THE Iron-Mine lies ſometimes deeper, ſometimes ſhallower in the Earth, from four to forty and upward.

There are ſeveral Sorts of Mine, ſome hard, ſome gentle, ſome rich, ſome coarſer. The Iron Maſters always mix different Sorts of Mine together, otherwiſe they will not melt to Advantage.

When the Mine is brought in, they take Small-coal, and lay a Row of it, and upon that a Row of Mine, and ſo alternately, S.S.S. one above another, and ſetting the Coals on fire, therewith burn the Mine.

The Uſe of this Burning is to mollify it, that ſo it may be broke in ſmall Pieces; otherwiſe, if it ſhould be put into the Furnace, as it comes out of the Earth, it would not melt but come away whole.

Care

Care alſo muſt be taken that it be not too much burned, for then it will loop, *i. e.* melt and run together in a Maſs. After it is burnt, they beat it into ſmall Pieces with an Iron Sledge, and then put it into the Furnace (which is before charged with Coals) caſting it upon the Top of the Coals, where it melts, and falls into the Hearth, in the Space of about twelve Hours, more or leſs, and then it runs into a Sow.

The Hearth, or Bottom, of the Furnace is made of a Sand-Stone, and the Sides round, to the Height of a Yard, or thereabout; the reſt of the Furnace is lined up to the Top with Brick.

When they begin upon a new Furnace, they put Fire for a Day or two before they begin to blow.

Then they blow gently, and encreaſe by Degrees, 'till they come to the Height, in ten Weeks or more.

Every ſix Days they call a *Founday*, in which Space they make eight Tun of Iron, if you divide the whole Sum of Iron made by the *Foundays*: For at firſt they make leſs in a *Founday*, at laſt more.

The Hearth, by the Force of the Fire, continually blown, grows wider and wider, ſo that at firſt it contains ſo much as will make a Sow of ſix or ſeven hundred Pound weight, at laſt it will contain ſo much as will make a Sow of two thouſand Pound. The leſſer Pieces, of one thouſand Pound, or under, they call Pigs.

Of twenty four Loads of Coals they expect eight Tun of Sows: To every Load of Coals, which conſiſts of eleven Quarters, they put a Load of of Mine, which contains eighteen Buſhels.

A Hearth ordinarily, if made of good Stone, will laſt forty *Foundays*; that is, forty Weeks, during which Time, the Fire is never let go out. They never blow twice upon one Hearth, though they go upon it not above five or ſix *Foundays*.

The Cinder, like Scum, ſwims upon the melted Metal in the Hearth, and is let out once or twice before a Sow is caſt.

The Manner of Working the Iron at the Forge or Hammer.

IN every Forge, or Hammer, there are two Fires, at leaſt; the one they call the *Finery*, the other the *Chafery*.

At the *Finery*, by the working of the Hammer, they bring it into *Blooms* and *Anconies*, thus:

The Sow, at firſt, they roll into the Fire, and melt off a Piece of about Three-fourths of a hundred Weight, which, ſo ſoon as it is broken off, is called a *Loop*.

This *Loop* they take out with their ſhingling Tongs and beat it with Iron Sledges, upon an Iron Plate near the Fire, that ſo it may not fall in Pieces, but be in a Capacity to be carried under the Hammer. Under which they, then removing it, and drawing a little Water, beat it with the Hammer very gently, which forces Cinder and Droſs out of the Matter; afterwards, by degrees, drawing more Water, they beat it thicker and ſtronger 'till they bring it to a *Bloom*, which is a four-ſquare Maſs of about two Feet long. This Operation they call *Shingling the Loop*.

This done, they immediately return it to the *Finery* again, and after two or three Heats and Working, they bring it to an *Ancony*, the Figure whereof is in the Middle; a Bar about three Feet long, of that Shape, they intend the whole Bar to be made of it; at both Ends a ſquare Piece left rough to be wrought at the *Chafery*.

Note,

Note, At the *Finery* three Load of the biggeſt Coals go to make one Tun of Iron.

At the *Chafery* they only draw out the two Ends ſuitable to what was drawn out at the *Finery*, in the Middle, and ſo finiſh the Bar.

Note, 1. One Load of the ſmaller Coals will draw out one Tun of Iron at the *Chafery*.

2. They expect that one Man and a Boy, at the *Finery*, ſhould make two Tuns of Iron in a Week; Two Men at the *Chafery* ſhould take up, *i. e.* make or work five or ſix Tun in a Week.

3. If into the Hearth where they work the Iron Sows (whether the *Chafery* or the *Finery*) you caſt upon the Iron a Piece of Braſs, it will hinder the Metal from working, cauſing it to ſpatter about, ſo that it cannot be brought into a ſolid Piece.

This Account of the whole Proceſs of the Iron Work I had from one of the chief Iron Maſters in *Suſſex*, my honoured Friend *Walter Burrel*, of *Cuckfield*, Eſq; deceaſed. And now, that I have had Occaſion to mention this worthy Gentleman, give me Leave, by the by, to inſert a few *Obſervations referring to Huſbandry*, communicated by him in occaſional Diſcourſe on thoſe Subjects.

Obſervations referring to Huſbandry.

1. IN removing and tranſplanting young Oaks, you muſt be ſure not to cut off or wound that Part of the Root which deſcends downright (which, in ſome Countries, they call the *Tap-Root*) but dig it up to the Bottom, and prepare your Hole deep enough to ſet it; elſe, if you perſuade it to live, you hinder the Growth of it Half in Half,

2. Corn,

2. Corn, or any other Grain, the longer it continues in the Ground, or the earlier it is ſown, *cæteris paribus*, the better laden it is, and the Berry more plump, full, and weighty, and of ſtronger Nouriſhment; as for Example, Winter Oats better than Summer Oats; Beans ſet in *February*, than thoſe ſet in *March*, &c.

3. The moſt effectual Way to prevent ſmutting, or burning of any Corn, is to lime it before you ſow it, as is found, by daily Experience, in *Suſſex*; where, ſince this Practice of liming, they have no burnt Corn, whereas before they had abundance. They lime it thus, firſt they wet the Corn a little to make it ſtick, and then ſift or ſprinkle powdered Lime upon it.

4. He uſes to plow with his Oxen End-ways, or all in one File, and not to yoke them by Pairs, whereby he finds a double Advantage. 1. He, by this Means, loſeth no Part of the Strength of any Ox, whereas, beaſt-wiſe, it is very hard ſo evenly to match them, as that a great Part of the Strength of ſome of them be not rendered unleſs. 2. In this Way a Wet and Clay Ground is not ſo much poached by the Feet of the Oxen.

5. He hath practiſed to burn the Ends of all the Poſts, which he ſets into the Ground, to a Coal on the Outſide, whereby they continue a long time without rotting, which otherwiſe would ſuddenly decay.

This Obſervation I alſo find mentioned in an Extract of a Letter, written by *David Von-der-beck*, a *German* Philoſopher and Phyſician at *Minden*, to Dr. *Langelot*, &c. Regiſtered in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Numb. XCII. Pag. 5185. In theſe Words, Hence alſo they ſlightly burn the Ends of Timber, to be ſet in the Ground, that ſo by the Fuſion made by Fire, the volatile Salts, which, by the Acceſſion of the Moiſture of the Earth, would eaſily

eaſily be conſumed, to the Corruption of the Timber, may catch and fix one another.

6. He firſt introduced the Uſe of Fern for burning of Lime, which ſerves that Purpoſe as well as Wood (the Flame thereof being very vehement) and is far cheaper.

7. Bucks, if gelded when they have caſt their Head, their Horns never grow again; if when their Horns are grown, they never caſt them; in brief, their Horns never grow after they are gelded.

This Obſervation, expreſſed in almoſt the ſame Words, I find in the Summary of a Book of *Franceſco Rodi*, the *Italian*, called, *Eſperienze intorno à diverſe coſe naturali*, &c. Delivered in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Numb. XCII. p. 6005.

8. Rooks, if they infeſt your Corn, are more terrified if, in their Sight, you take a Rook, and, plucking it Limb from Limb, caſt the ſeveral Limbs about your Field, than if you hang up half a Dozen dead Rooks in it.

9. Rooks, when they make their Neſts, one of the Pair always ſits by to watch it, while the other goes to fetch Materials to build it. Elſe, if both go, and leave it unfiniſhed, their Fellow Rooks, before they return again, will have carried away, toward their ſeveral Neſts, all the Sticks and Materials they had got together. Hence, perhaps, the Word *Rooking* for cheating and abuſing.

The Manner of the Wire Work at Tintern *in* Monmouthſhire.

THEY take little ſquare Bars, made like Bars of Steel, which they call *Oſborn Iron*, wrought on purpoſe for this Manufacture, and ſtrain, *i. e.* draw them at a Furnace with a Hammer moved by Water (like thoſe at the Iron Forges, but leſſer) into ſquare Rods of about the Bigneſs of one's little Finger, or leſs, and bow them round. When that is done, they put them into a Furnace, and neal them with a pretty ſtrong Fire for about twelve Hours: After they are nealed, they lay them in Water for a Month or two (the longer the better) then the Rippers take them and draw them into Wire thro' two or three Holes.

Then they neal them again for ſix Hours, or more, and water them the ſecond Time about a Week; then they are carried to the Rippers, who draw them to a two-bond Wire, as big as a great Pack-thread.

Then again they are nealed the third Time, and watered about a Week, as before, and delivered to the ſmall Wire Drawers, whom they call *Overhouſe-men*; I ſuppoſe only becauſe they work in an upper Room.

In the Mill, where the Rippers work, the Wheel moves ſeveral Engines, like little Barrels, which they alſo call *Barrels*, hooped with Iron. The Barrel hath two Hooks on the Upper-ſide, upon each whereof hang two Links, ſtanding a-croſs, and faſtened to the two Ends of the Tongs, which catch hold of the Wire, and draw it through the Hole. The Axis on which the Barrel moves, runs not thro' the Center, but is placed towards one ſide, *viz.* that on which the Hooks are. Underneath is faſtened

faſtened to the Barrel a Spoke of Wood, which they call a *Swingle*, which is drawn back a good Way by the Calms or Cogs in the Axis of the Wheel, and draws back the Barrel, which falls to again by its own Weight. The Tongs, hanging on the Hooks of the Barrel, are by the Workmen faſtened on the Wire, and by the Force of the Wheel, the Hooks being drawn back, draw the Wire through the Holes.

They anoint the Wire with Train-Oil, to make it run the eaſier. The Plate, wherein the Holes are, is on the outſide Iron, on the inſide Steel.

The Holes are bigger on the Iron Side, becauſe the Wire finds more Reſiſtance from the Steel, and is ſtreightened by Degrees.

There is anohter Mill, where the ſmall Wire is drawn, which, with one Wheel, moves three Axes that run the Length of the Houſe, on three Floors, one above another.

The Deſcription whereof would be tedious and difficult to underſtand without a Scheme, and therefore I ſhall omit it.

Modus faciendi Vitriolum coctile in Anglia.

Worm. Muſ. Sect. ii. Cap. xiii. p. 89.

L*Apides ex quibus Vitriolum excoquitur ad litus Orientale inſulæ* Shepey *reperiuntur. Ubi ingentem horum copiam collegerunt per ſpatioſam areterræ miſtos ſpargunt, donec imbrium illuvie, accedente Solis æſtu & calore in terram ſeu pulverem redigantur ſubtiliſſimum, nitroſum, ſulphureum odore prætereuntes offendentem Interea aqua per hanc terram percolata in Subjecta vaſa per tubulos & canales derivata in vaſe plumbeo amplo-*

amplo ſex vel ſeptem dierum ſpatio coquitur ad juſtam conſiſtentiam, tum in aliud vas plumbeum effunditur immiſſis aſſeribus aliquot; quibus adhærens concreſcat vitriolum omnibus refrigeratis. Nullo alio vaſe coqui aut contineri hoc lixivium poteſt quàm plumbeo; cui ut facilius ebulliat ferri injiciunt particulas, quæ à lixivio planè conſummuntur.

We ſaw the Manner of making Vitriol, or Copperas, at *Brickleſey* in *Eſſex*. They lay the Stones upon a large Bed, or Floor, prepared in the open Air, underneath which there are Gutters, or Troughs, diſpoſed to receive and carry away the Liquor impregnate, with the Mineral, to a Ciſtern where it is reſerved. [For the Air and Weather diſſolving the Stones, the Rain falling upon them, carries away with it the Vitrioline Juice, or Salt, diſſolved.]

This Liquor they boil in large Leaden Pans, putting in a good Quantity of old Iron. When it is ſufficiently evaporated, they pour it out into large Troughs wherein it cools, the Vitriol chryſtallizing to the Sides of the Troughs, and to croſs Bars put into them.

The Liquor that remains, after the Vitriol is chryſtallized, they call the *Mother*, and reſerve it to be again evaporated by boiling.

They gather of theſe Stones in ſeveral Places beſides the Coaſt of the Iſland of *Shepey*. I have obſerved People gathering them on the Sea Shore near to *Brighthelmſtone* in *Suſſex*.

The Manner of making Vitriol in *Italy* is ſomething different from ours in *England*, which take in *Matthiolus*'s Words.

Mineræ glebas in acervos mediocres conjectos igne ſuppoſito accendunt. Sponte autem urunt ſemel accenſæ, donec in calcem ſeu cineres maxima ex parte reducantur. Mineram cubuſtam in piſcinas aquæ plenas obruunt, agitando, miſcendoque eam, ut aqua imbuatur ſubſtantiâ Vitrioli. Aquam hanc Vitriolatam à ſedimento

claram

claram hauriunt; & in caldaria plumbea transfundunt quam igne ſuppoſito decoquunt. Verum dum ebullir, in medio coctura vel parum ſupra vel infra addunt modicum ferri veteris vel glebæ æris juxta intentionem operantis. Aquam Vitriolatam decoctam in vaſa lignea transfundunt in quibus frigeſcens congelatur in Vitriolum.

They make great Quantities of Green Copperas at *Deptford* near *Greenwich*.

The Making of Minium, *or Red-Lead.*

FIRST they take Lead and waſte it in an Oven or Furnace; that is, bring it to a Subſtance almoſt like a Lithargy, by ſtirring it with an Iron Rake or Hoe. This they grind with two Pair of Stones, which deliver it from one to another, the firſt grinds it coarſer, the ſecond finer. [There is a Mill ſo contrived as that it moves at once ſix Pair of theſe Stones.] Thus reduced to Powder and waſhed, it is put into an Oven, or reverberating Furnace, and by continual ſtirring with the Iron Rake, or Hoe, it is brought to the right Colour in two or three Days. The Fire muſt not be extreme all this while, elſe it will clod together, and change Colour. The Iron Rake, wherewith it is ſtirred, is hung, or poiſed, on an Iron Hook, elſe it is ſo heavy that it could not be moved by one Man.

Ceruſs is made of Plates of Lead ſoftened with Steams of Vinegar, vid. *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Numb. CXXXVII. p. 935.

The

The Allom Work at Whitby *in* Yorkſhire.

THE Proceſs of making Allom, as we partly ſaw, and partly received from the Workmen, was as followeth.

Firſt, They take the Mine, picked from the *Deſſe*, or Rock, and laying it on great Heaps, burn it with Whins and Wood 'till it be white. When it is ſufficiently burned, they barrow it into a Pit made on purpoſe, ſome ten Feet long, ſix Feet broad, and ſeven-fourths of a Yard deep, where it is ſteeped in Water for the Space of eight or ten Hours. Then they draw out the Liquor (which is but a *Lixivium* impregnated with the Allom Mine) into Troughs, by which it is conveyed to the Allom Houſe, into a deep Ciſtern of about twenty Yards in Circumference, and three Yards and a Half deep. After this firſt Water is drawn off the Mine in the Pits, they do not preſently caſt away the Mine, but pour freſh Water on it the ſecond Time; and, after the ſecond Water is drawn off (which is much weaker than the firſt) they caſt out the Mine, and put in new, and pour on freſh Water as before.

Out of the Ciſtern they convey the *Lixivium*, by Troughs, into the Pans; where it is boiled for the Space of twenty-four Hours ordinarily. Then they take off the Liquor out of the Pans, and examine it by Weight, to know how much Lee, made of *Kelp*, it will require, which is for the moſt Part ſix Inches of the Pan's Depth.

Which being put in, ſo ſoon as the Liquor boils, or flows up, by the putting in of an Iron Coal Rake, or other Iron Inſtrument, they draw it off into a Settler, and there let it ſtand about an Hour, that ſo the Sulphur and other Dregs may ſettle to the Bottom, which being done, it is drawn off

off into Coolers, where it contines about four Days and Nights. The Cooler being drawn about half full, they pour into it a Quantity of Urine, *viz.* about eight Gallons into a Cooler that contains about two half Tuns.

Having thus ſtood four Days and Nights, it is quite cool, and the Allom chryſtallized to the Sides of the Cooler. Then they ſcoop out the Liquor (which they call the *Mother*) into a Ciſtern, and put it into the Pans again, with new *Lixivium* to be evaporated by boiling, &c. The Allom that is ſhotten and chryſtallized on the Sides of the Cooler, they ſcrape off and waſh with fair Spring Water; then throw it into a Bing, where the Water drains from it. Thence it is taken and caſt into a Pan, which they call the *Rocking Pan*, and there melted; it is ſcooped out, and conveyed by Troughs into Tuns, in which it ſtands about ten Days until it be perfectly cool and condenſed. Then they unhoop and ſtave the Tuns, and taking out the Allom, chip it and carry it into the Store-Houſe.

We failed to enquire exactly what Proportion of *Kelp* they put in. For tho' they told us ſix Inches of the Pan's Depth, yet they told us not how deep the Pans are made.

THE

Making of SALT at Nampt-wych, in Cheſhire.

THE Salt Spring, or (as they call it) the *Brine Pit*, is near the River, and is ſo plentiful, that were all the Water boiled out that it would afford (as they told us) it would yield Salt enough for all *England*. The Lords of the Pit appoint how much ſhall be boiled as they ſee Occaſion, that the Trade be not clogged.

Divers Perſons have Intereſt in the Brine-Pit, ſo that it belongs not all to one Lord; ſome have one Lead-walling, ſome two, ſome three, ſome four, or more.

N. B. *A Lead-walling is the Brine of twenty-four Hours boiling for one Houſe.*

Two hundred and ſixteen Lead-wallings, or thereabout, belong to all the Owners of the Pit. No Tradeſmen, Batchelor, or Widow, can rent more than eighteen Lead-wallings.

They have four ſworn Officers choſen yearly, which they call *Occupiers of Walling*, whoſe Duty is to ſee equal Dealing between Lord and Tenant, and all Perſons concerned. They appoint how many Houſes ſhall work at a Time, and that is twelve at the moſt. When there is Occaſion for Salt to be made, they cauſe a Cryer to make Proclamation, that ſo all Parties concerned may put to their Fires.

Fires at the ſame Time; and ſo when they ſhall ceaſe at a determinate Hour, at which they muſt give over; elſe they cauſe their Salt to be marred by caſting Dirt into it, or the like.

There are in the Town about fifty Houſes, and every Houſe hath four Pans, which the Rulers are to ſee be exactly of the ſame Meaſure.

Salt-water taken out of the *Brine-Pit* in two Hours and a Quarter boiling, will be evaporated and boiled up into Salt. When the Liquor is more than luke-warm, they take ſtrong Ale, Bullock's Blood, and Whites of Eggs, mixed together with Brine in this Proportion; of Blood one Egg ſhell full, the White of one Egg, and a Pint of Ale, and put it into a Pan of twenty-four Gallons, or thereabouts. The Whites of the Eggs, and the Blood, ſerve to clarify the Brine by raiſing the Scum, which they take off juſt upon the Boiling of the Pans, otherwiſe it will boil in, and ſpoil the Salt. The older the Blood is, the better it is, *cæteris paribus*. They do not always put in Blood, *viz.* when there is Danger of the Liquor's boiling too faſt. If the Liquor happens to boil too faſt, they take, to allay it, Brine that had been boiled and drained from the Salt: Crude Brine, they ſay, will diminiſh their Salt. The Ale ſerves, they ſaid, to harden the Corn of the Salt.

After one Hour's boiling, the Brine will begin to Corn: Then they take a ſmall Quantity of clear Ale, and ſprinkle thereof into the Pan about one Egg-ſhell full. [*Note*, If you put in too much, it will make the Broth boil over the Pan.] All the while before they put in the laſt Ale, they cauſe the Pan to boil as faſt as they can; afterwards very gently, 'till the Salt be almoſt dry. They do not evaporate *ad ſiccitatem*, but leave about a Pottle or Gallon of Brine in the Pan, leſt

the Salt ſhould burn, and ſtick to the Sides of the Pan.

The Brine thus ſufficiently boiled and evaporated, they take out the Salt, and put it into Conical Baſkets, (which they call Barrows) and in them let the Water drain from it an Hour, more or leſs, and then ſet it to dry in the Hot-houſe behind the Furnace.

A Barrow, containing ſix Pecks, is ſold there for 1 *s.* 4 *d.*

Out of two Pans of forty-eight Gallons, they expect ſeven Pecks of Salt, *Wincheſter-meaſure.*

Note, The Houſe in which the Salt is boiled, is called the *Wych-Houſe*; whence may be gueſſed what *Wych* ſignifies, and why all thoſe Towns where there are Salt-ſprings, and Salt made, are called by the Name of *Wych*, viz. *Namptwych*, *Northwych*, *Middlewych*, *Droitwych*. The Veſſel whereinto the Brine is by Troughs conveyed from the Brine-Pit, is called the Ship. It is raiſed up out of the Pit by a Pump. Between the Furnace and the Chimney Tunnels, which convey up the Smoke, is the Hot-houſe, where they ſet their Salt to dry; along the Floor whereof, run two Funnels from the Furnaces almoſt parallel to the Horizon, and then ariſe perpendicularly; in theſe the Flame and Smoke running along from the Furnaces, heat the Room by the Way.

At *Droitwych* in *Worceſterſhire*, the Salt is boiled in ſhallow leaden Pans. They firſt put in Salt-water out of the Brine-Pit.

After one Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan with Water that drains from the Salt ſet to dry in Barrows. After a ſecond Hour's boiling they fill up the Pan again with the ſame.

In five Hours Space the Pan boils dry, and they take out the Salt.

In

In twenty-four Hours they boil out five Pans, and then draw out the Aſhes. After the Aſhes are drawn out, they put in the White of an Egg, to cauſe the Scum to ariſe, [*viz.* the Duſt and Aſh that fell into the Pans, while the Aſhes were drawing out] which they take off with a Scummer. After four Hours they begin to take out the Salt; and once in twenty-four Hours they take out a Cake, which ſticks to the Bottom of the Pan (which they call *clod Salt*) otherwiſe the Pan would melt. They told us, that they uſed neither Blood nor Ale. The Salt made here is extraordinary white and fine.

Anno 1670, A Rock of natural Salt, from which iſſues a vigorous, ſharp Brine, was diſcovered in *Cheſhire*, in the Ground of *William Marbury*, Eſq; The Rock, which is as hard and pure as Allom, and when pulverized, a fine and ſharp Salt, is between thirty-three and thirty-four Yards diſtant from the Surface of the Earth. Mountains of Foſſile Salt are found in *Hungary*, *Tranſilvania*, *Lithuania*, &c.

The Manner of making Salt of Sea-Sand in Lancaſhire.

IN Summer-time, in dry Weather, they ſkim or pare off the upper Part of the Sand in the Flats and Waſhes, that are covered at full Sea, and bare when the Tide is out, and lay it up on great Heaps.

Of this Sand they take and put in Troughs, bored with Holes at the Bottom, and thereon pour Water, as Laundreſſes do upon Aſhes to make a *Lixivium*; which Water draining through the Sand, carries the Salt, therein contained, down with it into Veſſels placed underneath to receive it. So long as this Li-

quor

quor is ſtrong enough to bear an Egg, they pour on more Water; ſo ſoon as the Egg begins to ſink, they caſt the Sand out of the Troughs, and put in new.

This Water, thus impregnant with Salt, they boil in leaden Pans, wherein the Water evaporating, the Salt remains behind.

There is alſo at *Newcaſtle*, *Preſton Pans*, in *Scotland*, *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, and elſewhere, great Plenty of Salt made of Sea-water, by boiling, and evaporating in like Manner; wherein they make uſe of Oxes Blood.

As for theſe Accounts of preparing ſome of our *Engliſh* Mineral, I dare anſwer for the Half of them, having ſeen them myſelf, many Years ago, in my Travels through *England* and *Wales*, and publiſhed them *Anno* 1674; ſince which Time other Proceſſes have been given in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, which being more operoſe, may be uſeful to Undertakers of ſuch Works, therefore we will refer to them.

For the Iron Works in the Foreſt of *Dean*. See *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, Numb. CXXXVII.

For the Tin Mines of *Cornwal* and *Devonſhire*. See Numb. LXIX and CXXXVIII.

For Refining with Antimony, *ibid.*

The Art of Refining, Numb. CXLII.

An Account of our *Engliſh* Allom-Works, *ibid.*

Of our *Engliſh* Copperas-Works, *ibid.*

Of our Salt-Works, *ibid.*

Of Coal-Pits. See Dr. *Plot* of *Staffordſhire*, Chap. III. Paragraph 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 60, 61, 62.

F I N I S.